



SATURDAY NIGHT



ESTABLISHED
A.D. 1887

Archie
Brennan
Alderman
O'Donnell
Sept. 26/27
Preston
"THE PAPER WORTH
WHILE"

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 24, 1927

GENERAL SECTION
1 to 12

FINANCIAL SECTION
13 to 24

WOMEN'S SECTION
25 to 36

The FRONT PAGE

Montreal Council's Hush-Hush
Some little while back we gave emphatic expression to our conviction that, now that the typhoid epidemic is over, the people of Montreal—and, indeed, of the country, as a whole—should be furnished with information, both as to the cause of the outbreak and its causes, and also as to the precautions that, presumably, have been taken to guard against the recurrence of a like menace and disaster in the future. We added that, in our view, a wide-open straightforward enquiry, with regard to the whole matter, ought now to be held. That view, however, we regret, though we are not surprised to find, is not shared by the majority of the Montreal City Council.

On the 12th September, Alderman Mercure, of De Lorimier ward, seconded by Alderman Mathewson, of St. Andrew ward, proposed that the Executive Committee be requested to cause to be prepared and submit to the Council at its next meeting certain comprehensive data which would have had the effect of showing whether the typhoid epidemic reached the appalling proportions it did reach by reason of the fact that the medical officer of health for the city, Dr. Severin Boucher, was at the head of a department that was starved by the administration, or whether he was an incompetent official who had yet, at his command, all the men, women and money that he could reasonably require. It should here be mentioned that, the previous week, Alderman Poulin, who is himself a medical man, had accused Dr. Boucher of responsibility for the epidemic, asserting that, so far from having had his hands tied by the administration, as has been thought, in many quarters, was the case, he had been given *cave blanche* in the matter. Thus Alderman Mercure's motion was designed to elicit where the truth lay with regard to this surely not unimportant aspect of the case.

But that, apparently, was what the majority of the Council did not want elicited, the leader of the Council, Alderman Trepianer, taking the line that the motion was of a kind to do much harm to the city, especially as the Motorcade from the Southern States would be in Montreal on the morrow. Eventually, after the customary hectic sort of recrimination, unhappily so familiar a feature in the conduct of civic debate in Montreal, the motion was voted down by twenty votes to eleven. Included among the eleven, however, were members noted for their disinterested public spirit and devotion to high civic ideals.

So the citizens of Montreal are not to learn the facts about the health department, for which they pay, in its connection with the epidemic—not, that is to say, if the majority of the Council can help it. The plea that to give that full information, with regard to the typhoid outbreak and its handling, to which the public are entitled, would do great harm to the city and its tourist trade, is so much bunkum. The typhoid epidemic is over, and the best evidence that it is known to be over is to be found in the fact that tourist trade is coming to Montreal in its present volume. But what is calculated, in a degree, to harm蒙特利尔 far more than a proper disclosure of all the facts is the "Hush! hush!" policy so favored by the majority of the civic rulers as to the happenings of the past—a policy that must necessarily fail to impart adequate reassurance in respect of the future. It was only the other day that one Alderman—and another doctor at that, Dr. Quintal—publicly stated his belief that, instead of the 5,000 cases of typhoid and 500 deaths, that have been reported, there had been more like 10,000 cases and 1,000 deaths. All this sort of thing wants clearing up. It can only be cleared up by a full investigation. And we can think of scarcely any better service that an organized body of citizens could render to the community in which they live than bringing to bear on those in authority such pressure as they would be unable to withstand in the direction of instituting one. What better guarantee could the world ask of the fact that Montreal has definitely made up its mind to "clean house", in the matter of what is classified as a filth disease by modern science—particularly if, in the course of such investigation, it was made absolutely clear that proper steps, of a kind wholly satisfactory to expert, authoritative opinion, have been taken to guard against the repetition of so appalling a disaster in the future? The mere "All's well!" of the very gentlemen who, when typhoid was raging, went about bleating "There is no epidemic" is not quite good enough!

Convention Amenities In Quebec

Mr. Arthur Sauve, leader of the Provincial Conservative party in Quebec Province, says that he is undecided whether he will go to the great Winnipeg convention or not—though, for our part, we fully expect him, when the hour arrives, to be there "with bells on", the said bells chiming inharmoniously, in all probability. Moreover, he seems to take the view that it will be a sheer waste of time for any other of the delegates from Quebec to go, either, unless they first get together and talk over the attitude they mean to adopt at Winnipeg. Apparently, he is thinking not so much of the leader to be chosen as of the construction of the party platform and of the particular plank or planks therein to be contributed to *la belle Québec*. "What is the use?" he queries, "of our going to Winnipeg, all singing in different keys, so to speak, with no agreement among the delegates as to what the attitude of Quebec Province on any question is, or what her aspirations are? What impression will our delegates make on the delegates from other Provinces, if they go there and have all different ideas as to what they have gone for?" To both these rhetorical questions of Mr. Sauve's, we should be disposed to reply "Not much!" if things were really as much at sixes-and-sevens in the ranks of Quebec Conservatism as he appears to think they are. But, on the whole, we fancy he takes too gloomy a view of the party to which he belongs and its prospects—he has done so, in fact, ever since the last Provincial general election. He will find a fine tonic property in the bracing and breezy atmosphere of the West, when once the Convention gets going.



MANITOBA'S NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

Hon. Mr. Justice D. A. MacDonald, who succeeds the late Chief Justice Mathers. He was admitted to the bar of Prince Edward Island in 1883, but left for the West shortly after, and practiced law for several years in Portage la Prairie. His Lordship is 69 years of age, and has been on the Manitoba bench since 1905, where he has always been highly esteemed.

—Photo by Gauci-Gentzel Co.

He hints (not obscurely) that one of the reasons why the Quebec delegates do not get together at a pre-Convention meeting and come to some sort of a working arrangement as to policies to be advocated *en bloc*—after the fashion so dear to the Quebec heart—is to be found in personal rivalries and jealousies. Obviously this ought to be a matter on which he is better informed than we are unless—as we half suspect and more than half hope—he has allowed his judgment to be clouded by what looks like his uncomplaining humor of the moment. He says he hears rumors that "this one cannot bear the sight of that one and will not sit in the same room with him." In such cheerful sort does he summon his fellow Conservatives to "Winnipeg and Triumph!" However, it is heartening, at least, to know that, as for himself, he is ready to meet anyone in conference and to do almost anything in reason, for the good of the party. But time is getting on, and there is none like the present for the effacious interment of hatchets!

Still, even allowing for his too gloomy coloring, Quebec Conservatism does not present the picture of an ideally happy family. The Conservatives are in a very definite minority in the Province at present. The boundaries of Federal and Provincial Conservatism are very far from being co-terminous. And it so happens—owing to readily explicable circumstances—that such Conservative representation as the Province enjoys in Parliament is of an English-speaking character, although the English-speaking element is not in a majority among the Conservative electorate as a whole. But this last factor has this (in some ways) exasperating consequence—that English-speaking Conservatives are apt to emulate Bunty, in the gentle art of string-pulling, more than their French-speaking friends in the party fold altogether relish. Incidentally, the former are trying to put over either Premier Rhodes or Mr. C. H. Cahan, both Nova Scotians—for the latter, though now one of the members for Montreal, really made his political name in the Bluebonne Province—for the party leadership. But how far they may be able to carry their French-speaking *confrères* with them, in either of these designs, looks at the moment, problematical.

At any rate, Mr. Sauve's preachment of party harmony is certainly not without point in Quebec Conservative circles just now. At the same time, one wonders how he imagines he is contributing to that so desirable consummation by going around attacking Lord Willingdon, the Governor-General, as he is doing, and thus attempting to drag the Crown's representative into all the dust of party controversy. That is not the sort of caper that one expects a Conservative to cut. But, speaking at a Conservative picnic at Lavigne, on the 11th of September he berated the Governor-General for having, as he alleged, twice interfered in political matters of a very controversial kind. All this storm in a tea-cup seems to have been raised because Lord Willingdon appears to have given expression to views that do not exhibit Mr. Sauve's own apprehensions as to the terrible effects to be anticipated from the influx of capital from the United States into this country.

The Need For A Nap

During the last century, Nathaniel Hawthorne, who set American fiction ablaze with his "Scarlet Letter", turned aside to write a delightful series of sketches on "Mosses from an Old Manse". In the course of his reflections Hawthorne remarked: "What the world needs is to lay its head on the nearest convenient pillow and take a long nap." Now, it was only the middle of the nineteenth century when Hawthorne indulged in this comment on the hurry-scurry he saw about him. A writer of earlier days, Horace Walpole, complained that a London girl did not stand still long enough to allow a man to make love to her. We wonder what the polished Horace and the gentle Nathaniel would think of these days of crashing motors and falling airplanes when the sky, the highways and the sea are filled with experimenting fliers who are coming or have come to grief. There is a magnificent piece of literature, older far than any writings of Walpole or Hawthorne, in which the Lord thus addresses Satan:

"Whence comest thou? Then Satan answered the Lord and said, From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it."

This fondness for going about, if we may believe the book of Job, has nothing good about it, but is on the contrary, essentially Satanic in nature. All this flying hither and thither means disaster and death and appears to produce nothing worth while in either art or science. It is neither useful nor beautiful and is merely the latest development in a suicide club. As for the motor cars, the fatal accidents attending their progress are such that we cannot call Henry Ford blessed;—and, as for Detroit, between bandits and speed artists, it threatens to become a vast morgue. Let us listen to the century-old advice of Hawthorne and seek a sedative. We need to sleep—perchance to snore—and sweet is the use of the bromide.

Less Work And More Leisure

Along comes Dr. Percy Buck, Professor in the University of London, with a prediction that all these new things are nothing to what is coming. He does not promise a resting-point anywhere in this ceaseless effort to provide new things for the feverish world except to suggest that the net result will be greater leisure for everybody. But it has been in their leisure hours that Satan has provided mischief for idle brains to devise; will more leisure result by 2,000 A.D. in the inventors constructing machines for tentative flights into the interstellar spaces, and by 3,000 A.D. will mortals be trying to control the course of the Earth around the Sun and taking it, self-heated, on experimental excursions through the Solar System? The scientific men do not threaten these things as yet, but they have some big surprises brewing, according to Dr. Buck's account of a conversation which he had in his club with some "men of Science":

"One of our party happened to say how grateful he was to have lived in the last fifty years, and we were congratulating ourselves on the fact that we had lived during such an era, when a man who is known all over

Europe as a man of science, smiled and said, 'You are making a great mistake. The things that are going to happen in the next fifty years will make the last fifty years seem simply infantile.' The upshot of what he said was that things are going to move according to the scientific pundits, in such a way that if once the atom is split, for instance—and that is bound to happen in a certain number of years—there will be no need for coal, gas, electricity, or anything like that. You will be able to run a train from London to Edinburgh for a halfpenny, and to light the whole of London for a penny. Nobody will have to do anything approaching the amount of work they have to do now, and everybody will be provided with ample leisure."

Speaking of the right use of leisure, Dr. Buck said,

"The one thing I want in my life—I want it in my working hours and I want it still more in my leisure hours—is beauty. If I were told that I could spend the rest of my life at leisure, but that I must spend it among ugly things, in ugly surroundings, and eating ugly food, I would say at once, 'I will be quietly electrocuted.' I don't want to spend my life among ugly things; I would rather not live at all. Leisure without beauty is an entirely undesirable thing."

And after all, that is what we mean by "The Need for a Nap": to cut out the showy, meretricious things; to use rather than to abuse what modern genius provides; and, above all, to use our leisure as well in creating and enjoying beauty.

Canada On League Council

The three countries elected to fill the vacant non-permanent seats of the Council of the League of Nations are Cuba, Finland and Canada in the order named. The seats were rendered vacant by the expiry of the term of office, which is three years in duration, of Czechoslovakia, Salvador and Belgium. Canadian enthusiasm at what some term the signal honor accorded Canada must be considerably restrained in view of the fact that Greece gave this dominion a close run for third place, Canada nosing in with a surplus of one above the required majority. It has been indicated that the policy of the League is to pass the non-permanent seats in rotation among the members, so that there is no especial significance to be attached to the election. There was, however, a degree of interest aroused by the entry of Canada because of the belief held in certain quarters that its election would increase the importance of the British Empire on the Council; but it was generally accepted in Geneva that Canada would pursue an independent course in League matters.

The Council is now composed of 44 members, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States holding the permanent seats in perpetuity, with China, Colombia, Chile, Roumania, Poland and Holland the present occupants of the other non-permanent seats. The new line-up is interesting for several reasons. There has been an increase of one in the extra-European representation, the membership of fourteen now being equally divided between the purely European nations and the nations of the rest of the world. In addition the representation of the American continents has been increased to four. This strengthening of the American delegation by the inclusion of Canada and Cuba should aid materially in increasing the reputation of the Council for impartial decision, particularly in affairs that intimately concern the European countries.

It is likely that Senator Raoul Dandurand will represent Canada on the Council. He was president of the 1925 Assembly; and by reason of his easy fluency in both English and French and his popularity in Geneva circles should prove an admirable delegate. In Council matters of lesser importance it has been indicated by Ottawa that either the Canadian High Commissioner at Paris or at London will officiate.

The Nude In Art And Life

It is gratifying to record that the health-minded element of the citizenry of Toronto is beginning to express its views in the press on the subject of the "nudes" at the Art Gallery of the Canadian National Exhibition. There has been a decided change of tone in recent letters to the newspapers dealing with the controversy, and it is a change that is vastly heartening to those of us who were beginning to fear that Toronto was inhabited largely by people whose minds urgently required to be sent to the laundry. It is probable that the reason why these intelligent communications were not forthcoming earlier is because the writers and the class of sane mentality they represent had not thought the subject of sufficient importance. In other words, they are able to look at the painting of a nude figure without throwing a fit and generously believe that everyone else possesses as adult a point of view. Unfortunately, they were in error, as was plainly indicated by the hundreds of passionate epistles that flooded the correspondence columns of the daily press during the two weeks of the Exhibition. There were letters from indignant parents who protested that to take their children through the Gallery would be to corrupt them; and by that token, confessing that they had failed to educate their children to a healthy conception of the realities. There were many more letters from hysterical ladies who saw in the display of the nudes a degradation of "womanhood"; a feminine reaction, as the psychologists would point out, that is more personal than moral. And what is highly significant, few, if any, communications from the younger generation, about whom everyone seemed so deeply concerned. These, indeed, who have long since become matter-of-fact on the subject of sex, must have been greatly amused at the "kick" their elders were getting out of such a simple thing as a nude painting. The Toronto "Globe," which is the self-constituted moral policeman of its district, suggested that the lines-up at the Gallery were largely composed, as it so quaintly put it, "by cigarette-smoking youths and giggling girls." According to other observers, however, while there was a fair proportion of young people, the majority of the sight-seers were of a mature age. Which is perhaps an arresting commentary on the situation.

If any harm has been done to the morals of the

community by the display of pictures at the gallery, the fault may well be laid at the door of certain Toronto newspapers who exploited the nudes in the interest of cheap sensationalism. If these had left the discussion of the exhibit solely to their qualified critics and had restrained the reporters, people would have gone to the gallery to look at the pictures generally and not the nudes in particular. There was nothing in the three pictures attracting the greatest attention, John W. Russell's "A Modern Fantasy," G. C. Drinkwater's "Paolo and Francesca," and Rosalie Emslie's "Comfort," to which any enlightened individual could take exception, unless possibly it were from the point of view of art. But the suggestive articles in the newspapers created the popular impression that there was something "dirty" on view; and it is human nature that whether one goes to an art exhibit or a church social, if one expects to find something off-color, one will be eminently satisfied. A prominent artist in Toronto epitomized the whole affair when he paraphrased the sentiment of Shakespeare that "there's nothing either good or bad, but thinking make it so." Everything depends on the mental attitude.

It is astonishing that in this day of mental hygiene and liberal sex education, the prurient conception of the human figure still persists. Of course, it is true that such a state of mind exists largely among the members of the older generation who were brought up according to a notion which in the judgment of modern pathological and psychological authorities is highly injurious psychically; the notion that the natural instincts are inherently evil and should be repressed out of all proportion. This belief, indeed, has always been the shaky pillar in the structure of Western morality. As a result, the history of our society reveals itself as a succession of periods of alternating fanatic repression and unbridled license. It is not the way to a stable and enduring civilization, and modern students of society are convinced of the vital necessity of something like a golden mean between the two. No sound morality will ever be built up that takes as its premise the theory that the biological processes are degrading and that as a corollary, the human figure partakes of the obscene.

To return to the subject of the nudes at the Exhibition. There is one satisfaction to be derived from the controversy: thousands of people who had never been to an art gallery before visited one for the first time. That is in itself a decided benefit to the community. It is to be hoped that these will go again and again. We are grateful to President Nixon of the Canadian National Exhibition for the statement that while next year there may be perhaps a stricter supervision, the selection as in the past will be left to the judgment of the artists who form the committee. These gentlemen, contrary to the popular conception of artists, are good husbands and fathers, and it is incredible that they would accept any picture for public display of a patently immoral nature. There will be nudes in the Gallery next year without a doubt, and it is our suggestion that those who disapprove of such things go to see them as often as possible. They will soon realize that there is after all very little about nude paintings to write to the papers about.

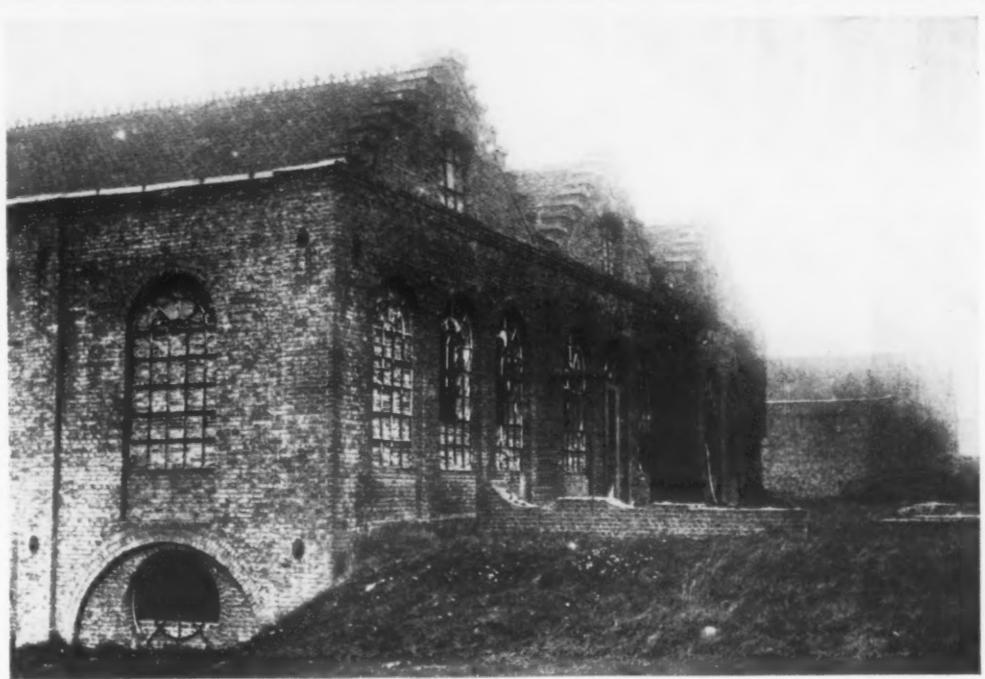
Motorcade On the 11th September the Motorcade came to Montreal and aroused great interest. This was a delegation of newspapermen, representatives of sportsmen and representatives of hotels and restaurants from the United States—but mostly from the South—for the purpose of officially inaugurating the new Appalachian Scenic Highway, extending from Tampa, Fla., by way of Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania and the New England States to Montreal. The visitors were royally entertained, the Provincial Government and the City Council inviting to tender them a luncheon at the café on the summit of Mount Royal, at which luncheon Mayor Martin presided, and Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads, was the principal speaker. The Province of Quebec has a good many ties with the Southern States, and now that the Appalachian Highway has made travel so easy, hopes in Quebec are high that the tourist traffic from those States will attain much larger proportions than it has reached in the past. As the Motorcade comprised just the right sort of folks to give any place they want to boost the widest possible sort of boasting, it is not surprising that Montreal put its best foot first on the occasion of its visit.

What Negroes Can Do For Themselves London which has been entertaining the King of Egypt this summer has also had another visitor from the great African continent, who had been the recipient of public attention. This visitor is Dr. C. D. B. King, President of the West African Republic, Liberia, which lies adjacent to the British colony of Sierra Leone. Like the people he governs, Dr. King is a negro. Liberia, so far as its governing classes are concerned, consists of the descendants of freed slaves from the United States sent there between 1821 and the American Civil War by the American Colonization Society, which sought to restore African slaves to their native soil. The descendants of the freed men are comparatively few in numbers in relation to native tribes in the territory. Liberia has a constitution along the lines of the United States and Washington has always taken a fatherly interest in its finances. Its natural resources are of great value, and it is evidence of the capacity of its emancipated founders that they have been able to maintain their colony without serious upheavals for more than a century. Not only the United States but Great Britain has always been ready to give the Liberian government a helping hand in case of need. The governing classes are Christian, but tolerance prevails since a majority of the vaster original population are Mohammedans.

In his present visit to Great Britain, the President, Dr. King, has impressed those who have met him with his sound practical intelligence. Like other potentates he has paid ceremonial visits to the London Cenotaph, and the grave of the unknown soldier in Westminster Abbey, and laid wreaths thereon. Business interests have shown some curiosity as to rumors that a great United States tire corporation has obtained large concessions for the growing of rubber, thus rendering America independent of British supplies, but have learned little of a definite nature. The uncertainty of obtaining a sure and docile labor force is said to have militated against the plan, but it is expected that Dr. King will seek British assistance in developing other of the varied natural resources of his country.

We are informed by a weekly paper that the skin of the hippopotamus is two inches thick, but then he wants it with a face like that.—*Punch*.

According to a bee-expert a bee has from 4,900 to 13,800 eyes. Then why does it so often sit down in the wrong place?—*Punch*.



ENGLISH CHANNEL TUNNEL DREAM ENDED

The factory and power house at Wissant is to be demolished immediately. All the preliminary work and the plant selected for the construction of a tunnel connecting England with France under the English Channel is to be destroyed. Thus perished the dream of M. Ludovic Breton, the French engineer, who drew the plans for the project. Work was begun at Wissant before the war, but the delay caused by the war, then by opposition to a breach in the insularity of Britain, counted moreover with the fact that aeroplanes are now so regular in service, has led all those interested to the belief that the project is doomed. About two miles of tunnel will be filled in.

The Nemesis of the Wheat Pool

By H. Frank Lawrence

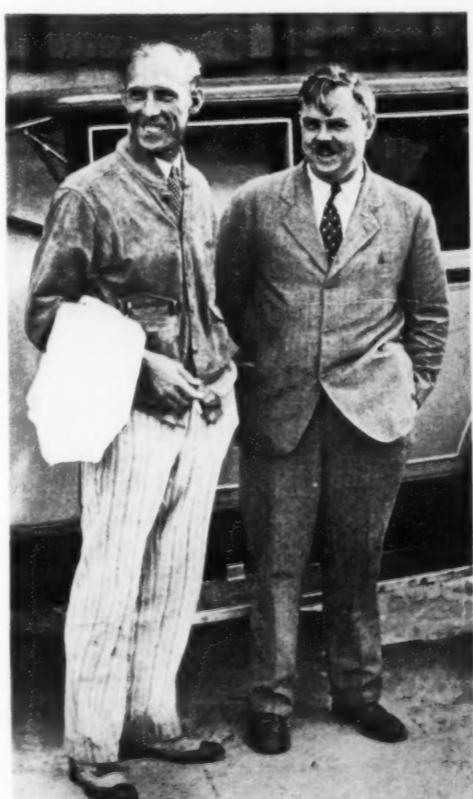
THE recent comment in "Saturday Night" on Mr. Baldwin's allusion to the Western Wheat pool is interesting. It has directed attention to the fact of how great is the proportion of every community living in a world of delusion.

In many interested quarters the most has been made of the passing remarks of England's esteemed Prime Minister on the Canadian Farmers' Wheat Pool movement. Mr. Baldwin's utterance on the subject was as open as a limited knowledge of the circumstances connected with the pool would permit and his remarks were a contribution to the true worth of "co-operation," but it will remain in doubt whether with a completer grasp of the procedure of the pool he would have as readily endorsed its purpose. But however, that may be in the issues involved we find the popular term co-operation in daily use and used not infrequently with a good deal of confusion.

Many a prudent farmer has asked himself the question "If" the new method of disposing of his wheat is in all ways the most desirable why should he be asked to bind himself hand and foot by legal agreement to submit to a wholly untried authority for the long period of five years? That is not an unreasonable question. He may have in his mind the absent inn sign of the ancient tavern keeper, "Good wine needs no Bush" (to advertise it) and to a farmer possessing the ability to manage his own affairs and market his own wares a great deal can be said for any reluctance to join a pool; the legal clause is a hard fact for such a man to swallow and a very unsatisfactory situation in which to place himself.

Let Mr. Baldwin for a moment suppose that the pool is subscribed to by every wheat grower in the West, it would then become co-operation with a vengeance, for the unfortunate farmers of this country would have unwittingly contributed to the "Greatest Trust Yet Accomplished"; they would find themselves bound, and with no competing outlet, and how long I may ask would it be before they became the slaves of a monopoly. The co-operation to which all are so sanguinely invited to become members would we may feel sure then bear an altogether changed aspect.

This is not the first time, nor will it I hope be the last, that I have claimed that the farmers as a class should look with doubt upon a movement which tends in the remotest degree to curb personal initiative or in any way hamper their independence. In the whole wheat pool movement from its earliest inception there has been far too much of the cry "By your faith you will be saved," but that has no appeal to the man who thinks



GLOBE-CIRCLING AIRMEN LEAVE LONDON
The American airmen, William A. Rock (right) and Edward V. Rouse, who flew from Newfoundland to London in less than twenty-four hours on the first leg of their attempt to fly round the world in fifteen days, photographed just before their departure in the "Pride of Detroit," from Croydon for Munich. The flight was abandoned in rapid deference to public opinion that the Pacific flight would be a suicide flight.

price the farmers get is published when fixed, so that the consumers know who gets their money. You speak of the price fixed by the law of supply and demand, and the love the British public have for it. Now who made that curious law that takes no notice of the cost of production? Was it manufactured by the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob? That is the question. At the first meeting of "The Irish Farmers' Union" I brought forward the following resolution: "That the object of The Irish Farmers' Union is to obtain full cost of production for everything grown on Irish soil. We collected sixty thousand pounds for the building of a meat-packing establishment. We bought forty acres of land at the port of Waterford, at tide-water. Owing to the civil wars nothing was done from 1920 until 1926. When the contract was set and operations began, the export trade in live-stock from Ireland to England is worth about twelve million pounds. I was one of the men who took a leading part in the making of The Irish Farmers' Union, and was the Munster Vice-President for several years, so I am quite familiar with the policy of Farmers' Unions. This policy is "Full Cost of Production." Colonel Amery, the Colonial secretary, who is well informed on the land question, has recently pronounced in favour of an Imperial Farmers' Union.

I enclose my subscription to your paper.

Yours truly,

DIGBY H. DE BURGH.

Port Washington, B.C.

Go North, Young Man

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

The sound-minded article in your paper of August 6th may not have had a tranquilizing effect on our Nelsonite friends, who desired to reach tide-water, deep or shallow, no matter what the cost. They must now accept the "sober" judgment of the Honorable Minister of Railways and Canals as a decision for all time.

The opponents of the route continue to pack the straits with ice, impassable, so they impress, but the way and day, if necessary, approaches the time when great wheat ships will crawl over the ice-floes in the same manner as was done by the tanks in the Great War. The matter of navigating the straits at all time is purely one of mechanics.

When we narrow the river and tideway of Churchill harbour, by means of walls, enclosing the eastern and western tideless ports, two-thirds of the daily tidal influxes will cease.

A great river meeting advancing tides, in case of winds from the north or south, requires the careful handling of small boats at Churchill.

As to open water in Churchill Harbour at all times, that can be electro-thermally arranged, by means of a part of the great water powers near and up the river.

The warmed waters of the harbour enclosures would have a very agreeable effect on the temperature about the City of Churchill in the winter time.

The small creeks running into the expansion which pile up mounds of ice on the east side, coming from the lakes, may easily be turned northerly. The casual observer may point out the immense expense entailed in carrying out suggested improvements of the harbour, but the actual conditions there lend themselves very favorably to the project, and therefore the cost is cut down.

Can fishing be carried on in the Bay in the winter-time?

Certainly, for the vessels will be provided with double walls circulating heat to decks and sides sufficient to melt the snow and ice when they fall thereon, and the men may carry on without mitts.

A Cabinet Minister, not long ago said, "Go north, young man," and he is right. Northern Manitoba is really the finest part of the Province, rich in resources, rich in air which will, in time, produce men of brawn and intellect.

D. A. KEIJER, C.E.

Ontario Versus Quebec Liquor Laws

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

I have recently investigated the Liquor problem in Maine and Quebec, and I believe your comparison of Quebec and Ontario is wrong. People will drink, and Quebec has provided "controlled" wine and beer places for them to drink in. There is no drunkenness there. These drinks are cheap and thus every inducement is offered the people to be sober. Now liquor is, as you say, more expensive in Quebec. That is still another inducement. In Ontario beer is dearer and wine also, and no "controlled" places to drink them in, while hard liquor is cheaper. Surely that policy is not so good as the other, and experience shows it. I failed to find one single drunk in Montreal or rural Quebec, but found several on returning to Ontario. The Quebec system is much the better. Prohibition in Maine was literally horrible.

A READER.

Peterboro, Ontario.

Canada

O LAND of the maple and home of the beaver.

The emblems fair Canada floats to the breeze; Thy Dominion's so vast, it is bounded by oceans, Thy lakes so immense, that they form inland seas.

Thy valleys so fertile, with rich verdure are clad, Thy mountains and rivers in grandeur unfold; All nature's sweet beauty adorns thy fair land, While mines, fields and forests yield treasures untold.

We're one of the nations that form a vast empire, Whose glorious history is rich with romance, We've sprung from the loins of the greatest of races, From England and Ireland, from Scotland and France.

We're united as one in defense of our empire, Should war's stormy banners again be unfurled; We're united as one in an earnest endeavor, To help promote peace throughout the wide world.

Then ours be the task to bequeath to our children, The freedom our fathers so dearly have won, Unsullied; as ever in past generations, Transmitted with honor, from father to son.

And ours be the mission to build up a nation, That freedom and honor will always uphold; May the God of our fathers give wisdom and courage, To face our great task as they faced theirs of old.

When in the dim future, the history of nations proclaims the fresh triumphs that shall have been won, To Canada, then, may there come the glad tidings, Thy mission's accomplished, thy work is well done.

R. B. Hamilton.

Toronto, July, 1927.

Averling Trouble

ONE country editor, harassed by libel suits, so the story goes, studied the libel law. When he discovered how easy it is to libel anybody, this is the way he wrote up a party:

"A woman giving the name of J. G. Jones, who is reported to be one of the society leaders of this section, is said to have given what purported to be a reception yesterday afternoon.

"It is understood that a considerable number of so-called guests, reported to be ladies noted in society circles, were present, and some of them are quoted as saying they enjoyed the occasion.

"It is charged that the firm of Bower & Black furnished the refreshments and Stringham the alleged music.

"The hostess is said to have worn a necklace of alleged pearls, which, she declares, was given her by her husband."

"An hour after the paper appeared the editor quit figuring on how to get away from libel suits. He began figuring on how to get away from town.

The 11.30 p.m. freight bound west solved the problem.

SATURDAY NIGHT
"The Paper Worth While"
HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, EDITOR
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
CONSOLIDATED PRESS, LIMITED
CORNER RICHMOND & SHEPPARD STREETS
TORONTO 2, CANADA

Montreal - 10 Cathcart Street
Winnipeg - 30 Birks Bldg., Portage Ave.
New York - Room 506, 505 Fifth Avenue
Chicago - Hamm Building, 8 South Dearborn
London - 10 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.
Miller McKnight, BUSINESS MANAGER

Subscriptions to points in Canada, Newfoundland, \$4.00.
Great Britain, U.S.A. and Mexico, \$7.00. Single Copies 10 cts. All other countries \$10.00.
Entered as second-class matter March 6th, 1909, at the post office at Buffalo, N.Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS
Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by the business office—or by any representative of "Saturday Night" subject to editorial approval as printed on our contract form. Advertising copy must be submitted to the business office accepted by the business office, its branch offices, or its advertising staff, and cannot be returned after acceptance—and no return publication of any advertisement is guaranteed. Time such advertising is considered by us as unreliable or undesirable.

No contributions will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. "Saturday Night" does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions.

PRICE 10c. A COPY \$4.00 A YEAR
Volume 42, No. 45. Whole No. 1802

Facts About Conservative Convention

By a Delegate-at-Large

AS DEVELOPMENTS in regard to the Conservative Convention in Winnipeg next month are of interest to Canadians inside and outside that party, SATURDAY NIGHT makes no excuse for publishing ascertainable facts respecting the conclave. In matter of attendance the gathering promises to be the largest of a political character ever held in this country. Reports from Convention headquarters indicate that from 1,600 to 2,000 delegates will be on hand, together with many hundreds of alternates and visitors. The unity of the party from coast to coast will be emphasized by the presence of specially prominent Conservatives from all the provinces. Some six hundred of these will occupy tiers of boxes around the auditorium and the galleries overlooking the delegates on the floor will accommodate about 5,000 spectators.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden and Lady Borden, and the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Mrs. Meighen will head the list of specially invited guests, while all the Conservative Premiers and opposition leaders from the several provinces will be present with their wives. These will include Hon. G. Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson from Ontario, Mr. Sauve from Quebec, Colonel Taylor, Opposition Leader in the Manitoba Legislature, and Mrs. Taylor, Dr. Anderson, Conservative Leader in Saskatchewan, and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. J. A. MacGillivray, Conservative Leader in the Alberta Legislature, and Mrs. MacGillivray, Hon. Dr. Tolmie, Conservative Leader in British Columbia, and Mrs. Tolmie, Mr. R. H. Pooley, House Leader in the British Columbia Legislature, and Mrs. Pooley, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Conservative Premier of New Brunswick, and Mrs. Baxter, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Conservative Premier of Nova Scotia, and Mrs. Rhodes, and Hon. Mr. Stewart, Conservative Leader in P. E. I., and Mrs. Stewart. Practically all of the Conservative Privy Councillors and their wives, all of the Conservative Senators and their wives, and all Conservative members of the House of Commons and their wives are going to the Convention. The great majority of the Conservative members in the Provincial Legislatures will also be in attendance. Whatever the outcome of the deliberation, these returns indicate that the Convention will be highly representative of the party and therefore capable of expressing the party view in the choice of a leader as in the determination of policies.

To Major General A. D. McRae, C.B., M.P. for North Vancouver, belongs most of the credit of organizing the Convention, for a project of this kind is in the main, a one-man job. As Chairman of the Organization Committee, the bulk of the work has fallen upon his shoulders and he surely has manifested an absolute genius for the undertaking. Starting in a few weeks ago with precious little straw of which to make bricks, he has in remarkably rapid order erected a Convention edifice that overtops all competitors in size and magnificence. There was no organization at his command when he undertook the work and the results that he has obtained have put new heart into the party.

To those who know General McRae, his achievement is not surprising, for he seems to have been an organizer from his earliest days onward. Born at Glencoe, Ontario,



INFANTRY PASSING THE GAS AREA
Going to war at thirty miles an hour, Britain's new war machine, Mechanized Force, began its first period of intensive field training on Salisbury Plain recently.

and educated in the neighboring city of London, he is one of the few notable Canadians, who after winning his way to material success in the United States, described the greater opportunities available in his native land and so returned home to create extensive Canadian industries and acquire much wealth and prestige thereby. In the early years of the century, he utilized his organizing talents in the colonization of enormous areas of Canadian prairie lands with British and American settlers, in developing the timber and mineral areas of British Columbia and in capitalizing the fishing resources of the Pacific coast waters.

When the war came in 1914, he withdrew from active participation in these big businesses to throw his whole weight into the service of Canada, the Empire and civilization. As an experienced horseman and judge of horse flesh he was first called upon to re-organize the whole Canadian Remount Service. His success in this field made him Director of Supplies and Transport, after which, as the most efficient of Quarter Masters General, he made his Department of the Canadian Army, a pattern for other armies everywhere. As the war drew towards a close, the British Government commanded him to organize the Ministry of Information, the purpose of which was to keep the world, and particularly the British and American world, supplied with stimulating news and knowledge regarding the conflict and the British Empire's major part therein.

For some reason or other, he refused the offer of Knighthood for his war services, contenting himself with the plain C.B., or Companionship of the Bath. His latest exploit, prior to this year, was his capture of North Vancouver from the Liberals in the last General Election. To visit his constituency is to witness the finest felicity and flower of effective political organization. Those who have seen how the General handles his own riding, are convinced that if he can be persuaded to organize the 245 constituencies across the Dominion, in the same way, the Conservatives will be returned to power in the next General Election. To this prediction most people will subscribe who have observed his quiet, effective methods in lickling the Winnipeg Convention into shape.

Poems Against Doctors

I.
The doctors are a frightful race.
I can't see how they have the face
to go on practising their base
profession; but in any case
I mean to put them in their place.

II.
Their Avarice.
The doctor lives by chicken pox
by measles, and by mumps.
He keeps a microbe in a box
and cheers him when he jumps

at unsuspecting children, who
have two important nurses;
but if it bounds where less than two
are kept, he simply curses.

His greed is such that though you ache
in every limb, be sure
if there is nothing else to take,
he'll take your temperature.

And if at first he can't succeed,
he has another try,
and takes your pulse. Some people plead
"The man must live!" But why?

III.
Their Ignorance.
And then besides. It makes me boil
the way he snarls "Cod Liver Oil!"
in a loud tone, or even louder
"I think we'll try a soothing powder."
Powder be blowed! Do you suppose
that any Doctor really knows
where powders go when they are taken.

why medicine bottles should be shaken—
Or what's the matter with your lung
by making faces at your tongue!
Of course he can't. The truth is that
he doesn't know what he is at,
but must say something or another
to satisfy your anxious mother,
who never is content until
his medicines make you really ill.
The thing to do is to be firm
and tell the creature he's a worm,
and, when he breaks into a stammer,
smash all the bottles with a hammer,
mix pills and powders, and then stir
the mess with the thermometer.
Next leave your bed, and order crates
of almond-paste and chocolates,
plum-cake and various kinds of peels,
eat them before and after meals.
And as for diet, swallow jam on
hot buttered toast with pounds of salmon.
A lemon-squash with straws to suck its
sugar, and water-ice in buckets
and, last of all, when he is ill,
with thwarted spite send him your bill.

—Humbert Wolfe.

The Passing Show

WAYFARING

I'll be a wayfarer to-day—
Romance is on the breeze!—
And I shall idle hours away
In gossip with the trees.

Sunbeams shall dance, and butterflies
That know each woodland scent,
Shall wing along in careless guise
With me, wayfaring bent.

When soft airs murmur as they dream
Of peaceful fields that nod,
I'll take my ease beside a stream
That's hushed, and dream of God.

—Aileen Ward.

*
A fifteen-year-old boy of Massachusetts has undergone 100 serious operations.

Personally, we'd have to see the color of the prize-money first.

*
The style of short skirts, however, works very hard with small daughters. They complain that mother wears everything they get.

*

ADVT.
Winnebago County (Wisconsin) motor-cycle officers have not made an arrest for speeding this season.—news item.

It is surprising what communities will do to get the tourists.

*
Another way to hear popular songs before they come out is to go to a concert of classical music.

ERGOPHOBIAE APOLOGIA

Physicists tell us that in this world there is but a strictly limited and fixed quantity of matter, also an equally fixed and limited quantity of force or energy. Now work being the result of the interaction of matter and force must of necessity be itself strictly limited. Ethical philosophers and altruists tell us that work is one of the most important elements or ingredients of our happiness. In fact they almost go so far as to say that a certain amount of work is necessary not only for our welfare in this terrestrial sphere, but for our eternal happiness. Therefore, if selfishly, I do any work that I can avoid, I am robbing a fellow-creature not only of happiness, but possibly also interfering with his prospects of eternal salvation. Therefore, I am not merely justified, but wholly praiseworthy in obeying the logical and deontological Scriptural injunction, "Thou shalt do no manner of work."

—C. E. W. Dodwell.

*
Dr. Eugene W. Fisk, of Santa Fe, N.M., claims the long distance record for being towed, covering 77 miles over mountain roads.

As far as we are personally concerned, he may have it.

*

WHY ART SURVIVES

(From the Toronto "Telegram")
Editor, Telegram: Sir,—I had the pleasure of viewing that very beautiful painting by John Russell at the C.N.E. Art Gallery. I fail to see anything lewd about that lovely painting. I think it was a masterpiece of art, the most



Fashioned for the shapeliest ankle

The skilful fashioning and rich silky lustre of Monarch Full-Fashioned Hose fit them to grace the neatest ankle.

Made from the finest silk thread, carefully tested and matched, they add to sheer loveliness a resistance to wear obtainable only with materials of the highest quality.

Your dealer will gladly show you the newest shades in

MONARCH Silk HOSIERY

MONARCH-KNIT
HEAD OFFICE
DUNVILLE, ONT.

What is a "Living Trust"?

Briefly,
A "Living Trust" is a charge placed upon a person or a corporation, making it the nominal owner of property to hold, use or dispose of for the benefit of another or others.

A "Living Trust" is one governed by the terms of a written agreement which becomes effective during your lifetime. In the agreement you say exactly what you want done, how you want it done and the Trustee agrees to do it.

A TRUST COMPANY is the best Trustee under a "Living Trust" agreement. Our Trust Officers are at your disposal for free and confidential interviews.

THE
TRUSTS and GUARANTEE
COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO
CALGARY BRANTFORD WINDSOR
JAMES J. WARREN E. B. STOCKDALE
President General Manager

beautiful in the gallery, and Mr. Russell is to be congratulated on this piece of art. I sat down and fed my heart on its loveliness. It certainly was a great relief to some of us poor hen-pecked husbands who have nothing much to look at at home.

A HUSBAND AND FATHER.

*
And then, after a Federal Conservative leader has been elected, they'll have to get busy and get a party for him.

MORE ABOUT GENEVA

(From the Cleveland "Plain-Dealer")
"The Geneva conference on naval disarmament went on the rocks because the British delegation, at the behest of Mr. Chamberlain, tried to 'put something over' on the United States.

"What the British delegation tried to do was to get the United States to agree to cruiser restrictions which would render the American cruiser fleet practically useless. The Geneva conference was fundamentally an American affair, called by President Coolidge, and the Americans ought to have been permitted to map out the field of discussion."

The Americans shouldn't have called the conference in the first place. They should have just sent an ultimatum.

*

The gentlemen of the Toronto press evidently have a good nose for nudes.

Hal Frank



"THEY'RE OFF!"

London's new greyhound racing track at Harringay is now completed. The above picture, taken during the trials, shows how six dogs can make an even start. This form of racing is taking England by storm.



EVEN those in the inner circles of the Conservative Party are very cautious about making definite forecasts of the outcome of the Winnipeg Convention. Opinion regarding the leadership is fluctuating. Following Mr. Ferguson's announcement that he would not be a candidate, Mr. Bennett seemed to be regarded as the most likely contender, but during the last week or ten days Mr. Guthrie appears to have quite considerably improved his position. Most Conservatives seem now to feel that the race probably will be between Bennett and Guthrie, although three others are heavily favored in certain quarters namely Cahan, Drayton and Marion. It is now understood that Mr. Cahan is going to secure a pretty substantial vote from the seaboard provinces. A big factor to be considered in connection with his chances is his ability to impress the convention. The convention should be practically uninstructed one, although probably delegates from the various provinces will accept some advice from provincial leaders, and Mr. Cahan is certain to help himself considerably by his oratorical efforts before an open gathering. Whether his persuasive powers will be sufficient to turn the trick for him is a question that is being seriously discussed where convention prospects are under consideration. One of the most interesting phases of this speculation is the apparently increasing sentiment in favor of Dr. Marion. He is now being very widely considered, especially in connection with the possibility that there might be something in the nature of a deadlock among other aspirants. One bears many speaking of him as an acceptable man for the leadership and there seems to be a growing disposition to abandon the old idea that religion should be taken into consideration in the selection of a party chief. A couple of weeks ago Marion was looked upon as a possible dark horse, but he is now conceded a place among the leading contestants. It is felt that much may depend on the audience in the convention of Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Rogers and there is a lot of speculation as to who are most likely to be favored by these gentlemen. Although Mr. Rogers is not considered to have much prospect of capturing the leadership for himself it is admitted that he will exercise a potent voice at Winnipeg. Some who should have a good idea of his chances expect to find him supporting Mr. Bennett on account of his being a western man, but he is also known to be pretty close to Montreal Conservatives who are backing Mr. Cahan. There is a division of opinion as to whether Sir Henry Drayton or Mr. Guthrie will have the largest original vote from Ontario. Mr. Guthrie and his friends have been working hard and his performance in the Huron by-election campaign undoubtedly helped his prospects. Sir Henry on the other hand appears to be making practically no open effort. He is spending all his time in Ottawa and seems more unconcerned as to the leadership contest. However, Sir Henry is perhaps the most popular Tory of the House of Commons and he will start with a large unpledged vote.

PERHAPS the most gratifying feature of the whole convention marker is the keen interest that is being taken in the leadership prospects outside the party. Liberals are evidently quite as much interested as the Tories themselves. It is recognized that the decision to be reached at Winnipeg will have a very important bearing on the course of public affairs for many years. Months ago it was feared that the Conservative Party might suffer from a want of interest on the part of the public as large in the convention owing to the other important events of the year, but now the eyes of the whole country seem to be turning to Winnipeg. There will be as many spectators as delegates at the convention and it is expected that the total attendance will exceed that of any similar event in the history of Canada. It is significant that practically all the leading newspapers of the Dominion have arranged to have the convention covered by their own correspondents.

AN INTERESTING item about speculative discussion among Conservatives is that more emphasis is placed on expressions of objection to certain candidates than on votes of approval. Outside of Montreal there doesn't seem to be much antipathy toward Mr. Guthrie, but Mr. Bennett seems to have a great many more opponents while there is decided opposition from certain Ontario groups to Mr. Cahan. The Tories of the House of Commons probably would be fairly well satisfied if the choice fell on Guthrie, Bennett, Drayton or Marion, but there is reason to anticipate much dissatisfaction in the event of Cahan being selected. No one other than those mentioned already is being at present considered as a possibility.

THE organization of the convention has been most admirably carried out under the direction of Major Gen. A. J. McRae. General McRae's name has been mentioned for the leadership, but he doesn't want the post and will not be a candidate. If he did, however, he may be appointed permanent party chairman. No better choice could be made as he is unquestionably the ablest organizer in the party, but he has quite extensive private interests and may not feel that he has the time for the work that would be required of him. He has been working night and day for the last six weeks in preparing for the Winnipeg meeting.

SOON after the Conservatives get through their business at Winnipeg the provincial premiers and their advisers will converge in Ottawa for what promises to be a very interesting and important conference. Unfortunately the public will not be able to follow the work of the Dominion-provincial gathering as closely as would be desirable, as the meetings will be held behind closed doors and information regarding the proceedings confined to formal official statements. There is much coming up that is of concern to the public and the views of the various premiers on certain of the constitutional questions to be raised would be very interesting. However, it is not customary to admit the public to these conferences. The last conference of this kind failed to accomplish very much of importance largely owing to the neglect of the federal government to prepare a proper agenda in advance. This time, however, an extensive programme has been worked

out, composed of submissions from both the federal and the provincial governments. The question of provincial jurisdiction over Dominion companies promises to be a principal feature of the conference.

MUCH interest is being taken just now in the matter of immigration, some alarm being felt at the proportions of new settlers who are of non-British origin. The fear is being widely expressed that in a few years the British stock may be in a minority. Many of the newcomers are communists and radical socialists and some of them become active agitators directly on taking up their Canadian homes. These communist activities in Canada have been extensively investigated officially and it is said that there is quite good reason for concern regarding them and regarding the influx of such a large proportion of new citizens from non-British countries.

NO APPOINTMENT the government has made for a long time has caused the surprise occasioned by Hon. W. E. Raney's elevation to the Ontario bench. He was not considered to be on specially friendly terms with the Government, and it is understood that not all of the Cabinet approved of his appointment. However, the former U. F. O. Attorney-General has given a good deal of service to the Liberal cause in Ontario, and accordingly was due for some reward. In the matter of appointments rumors are thick on Parliament Hill about prospective changes in connection with important posts in the House of Commons. It is reported that Mr. Lemieux is not to continue in the speakership, but is to be otherwise provided for in the near future. He is mentioned for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec. The sergeant-at-arms, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowie, is to be superannuated. It is understood that he has been on the floor of the House for upwards of thirty-five years, first as assistant sergeant-at-arms during the war he served overseas, returning to Ottawa in 1919 to be promoted to the senior post. It is understood that Major McDowell, V.C., who is now with the Department of National Defence, is to succeed Colonel Bowie. Mr. Mackenzie King is making another change in his staff. He has appointed a grandson of Baldwin, the sergeant, as his private secretary. Major L. C. Mayer is shortly leaving the Premier's office, and it is reported that he is to have an important post elsewhere in the service. Several other important appointments are shortly to be made, including a couple of Senatorships. Nova Scotia is anxious waiting for the appointment of the fisheries commission, and there is also a vacant judgeship in the seaboard province.

DEBATE continues as to the merits of the singing tower and the bell ringer Mr. Percival Price. There is a considerable body of opinion to the effect that the carillon is a disappointment and that chimes would have been better. Some critics hold that the tones of the bells are not what could be desired. Such criticism, however, brings forth prompt and emphatic reminders from admirers of the bells. They evidently please thousands of citizens of Ottawa as the crowds at the Wednesday and Sunday recitals are not growing smaller. Even the chilly evenings of September do not dampen the enthusiasm. The recitals are much more enjoyable now that the audiences have been persuaded to remain silent during the music. Quite a controversy developed over Mr. Price's performance on the bells. A few critics advanced the argument that the government should have secured a more experienced carillonneur from Belgium, but supporters of Mr. Price quickly came to his defense. The volume of opinion seems to be in his favor. He already has a number of pupils and the subdued notes of the tower are to be heard almost throughout the day.

A STEAMSHIP owner from France is seeking a charter from the government for operating grain vessels into Fort Churchill. His proposal is regarded by the Minister of Railways as very encouraging and as an effective answer to those who claim the Hudson Bay route cannot be successfully operated. No contract for the operation of vessels will be made, however, until more progress is made with the development of Fort Churchill. The government has awarded contracts for vessels for the West Indies service to an Old Country firm, the tenders of Canadian companies being considerably higher. Three vessels are to be built for this service. It is also understood that in connection with the West Indies trade and the development of the eastern seaports the government is preparing to assist in the financing of a new hotel at Halifax to be built and operated by the Canadian National Railways. The C. N. R. Board and the Minister of Railways are said to have agreed on a plan of participation in the project. The prosperity of the country which is anticipated to result from the good crops in the West is encouraging the government to spend money, and it is evidently embarking on a policy of increasing the construction of public buildings, a phase of governmental activity in which there has been little done of late years. Generous provisions are being made for building and improvements in the Capital.

THE North Huron bye-election result was about what was expected. The Conservatives are highly pleased at their victory, while the division of the non-Conservative vote between the Liberal and the U. F. O. candidate is expected to cause a strain in the relations between the two latter parties. Otherwise there is little significance attaching to the election.

TRAINED SETTERS

"Where were you boys when I called for you to help me an hour ago?" asked Farmer Jones at the supper-table.

"I was in the barn settin' a hen," said one. "And I was in the loft settin' a saw," answered another.

"I was in grandma's room settin' the clock," came from the third boy.

"I was up in the pantry settin' a trap," said the fourth.

"You're a fine set!" remarked the farmer. "And where were you?" he asked, turning to the youngest. "I was on the doorstep settin' still!" was the reply.—*The Outlook*.

THE JENKINS' ART GALLERIES

OLD SILVER
SHEFFIELD PLATE
EARLY CHINA

28 College Street
Toronto

B. M. & T. JENKINS LIMITED

Phillip's Square
Montreal

*Like a rare,
old wine!*

O'Keefe's Dry is a beverage that quenches thirst—deliciously—so cool and sparkling—with a flavour like some rare old wine—and a bouquet to delight the most sensitive. Once you have experienced the mellow goodness of O'Keefe's Dry the inclination returns again and again.

Ask for O'Keefe's Dry at fountains, restaurants and clubs, and buy it by the 6 and 12 bottle carton from your grocer or druggist.

*O'Keefe's Dry
GINGER ALE*

O'KEEFE'S BEVERAGES LIMITED
Toronto
Telephone—ELgin 6101

202
MAKERS OF FINE BEVERAGES SINCE 1846

TEN LITTLE STORIES FROM LIFE

Your Copy of this interesting Booklet is Waiting

Ten little stories told by a man who knows how hard it seems to save money . . . and how easy it really is . . .

Actual experiences of men and women in all walks of life, on the trail of the elusive dollar . . . tales that inspire and encourage.

Your copy is waiting. Just write . . . no charge.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO SAVINGS OFFICE
EVERY DEPOSIT GUARANTEED BY ONTARIO GOVERNMENT
HEAD OFFICE 15 QUEENS PARK
TORONTO



Hart House String Quartet

Oct. 20—Jan. 12—Feb. 24

Flonzaley

NOV. 17th.

San Francisco String Quartet

DEC. 8th.

Will appear in a series of FIVE RECITALS.

Subscription for Five Concerts, \$6.00 (tax included). Admission to Single Concert, \$2.20 (tax included).

Send cheques to Secretary, Hart House String Quartet, or phone TR. 2723.

MAESTRO CARBONI

Voice Production

STUDIO: 2 GROSSEY STREET

PHONE KINGSLADE 4416.

Miss Sternberg

Dancing

Classical—National—Interpretative—Folk and Ballroom.

Academy Studio—12 Spadina Rd.

Phone Trinity 4920.

Classes re-open Monday, Oct. 3rd.

Registration on and after Wednesday, September 27th, from 10-12 A.M.

2-6 P.M. Year Book on Application.

Dr. Edward Broome

Teacher of Singing

Resumes classes on return from Europe, Sept. 3.

Recent successes:

1. L.T.C.M. 2 AT.C.M. (honours).

3 Intermediate (honours), 1 L.A.B. London.

Address Toronto Conservatory of Music.

REGENT

Last Times

WHAT PRICE GLORY

Engagement Ends Saturday Night

Starting MON. Sept. 26

TWICE DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30

FIRST TIME IN CANADA

WILLIAM FOX presents

7th HEAVEN

WITH

JANET GAYNOR

CHARLES FARRELL

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

SPECIAL PROLOGUE

MON. SEPT. 26

ALL SEATS

SEATS NOW SELLING

PRINCESS THEATRE

Week beginning Mon. Sept. 26

MATINEE WED. AND SAT.

THE DAY OF REVENGE

At 8:30 P.M. —

— Tickets

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

</div

September 24, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

7

usicany artiste of
beginners.Right Singing
by coronabe addressed:
Toronto 2.

TOOL

n

,

5 Yonge St.

T
udio

C.O.

0
0
USIC**V**
ONLYynder
CHORUS

most interesting of present day developments in the American theatre—namely The Civic Repertory Theatre of New York. This institution founded only last season by Miss Eva Le Gallienne has already taken a conspicuous and honorable position in the theatrical life of New York and it is regarded by thoughtful layers of the drama as the most hopeful of the various developments in the theatre to-day.

The organization is sponsored by a group of the foremost citizens of New York, and its object is simply to provide the highest order of dramatic entertainment at a reasonable cost to the patron. To accomplish this aim the organization took over the Fourteenth Street Theatre in New York, and pre-

Donald Heins
VIOLINIST

Studio: Toronto Conservatory of Music



THE MYSTERY THRILLER OF THE STAGE FILMED WITH NEW EFFECTS Starts Today

"THE CAT AND THE CANARY"With
Laura La Plante
George Siegman

Jack Arthur and his Uptown Stage Band

In a New Symphony Jazz

UPTOWN

SHEA'S Now Playing

Ned Wayburn's Promenaders

A miniature picture in 11 vivid scenes with all the splendor of a Broadway stage production, headed by

John Byam Peggy Hanlon Shirley Richards

BLANCH & ELLIOTT and a dozen Wayburn Prodigies

The Sensation of the Keith-Albee Big Time Vanderville.

On the Screen LAURA LA PLANTE in SILK STOCKINGS

Philharmonic ConcertsSEASON 1927-1928
MASSEY MUSIC HALL

OPENING WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 19

GALLI-CURCI IN SONG RECITAL

OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN SERIES

DETROIT SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

100 - MUSICIANS - 100

SCHUMANN HEINK Austral. Soprano AMADIO, Flutist SCHIPA, Tenor

Farewell Concert JASCHA HEIFETZ Violinist

OSIP GABRILOWITSCH PIANIST

SEASON TICKETS STILL AVAILABLE ON MAIN FLOOR ONLY

Call at 180 Victoria St. for Reservations. Phone

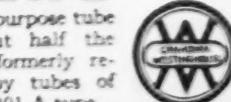
ADKES STEELE Local Manager

RADIO SEASON IS HERE

Replace your tubes which have lived their useful life with the

NEW Westinghouse RADIOTRONS**UX-201-B**

General purpose tube using but half the current formerly required by tubes of the UX-201-A type.

**UX-112-A**

Improved power tube using but half the current formerly required by tubes of the UX-112.

MADE IN CANADA BY

Westinghouse PIONEERS IN RADIO

manner Miss Pauline Marston, Mr. Fassett's leading lady, plays the role of "Gypsy" (The Little Spitfire), and Toronto theatregoers will have the opportunity of seeing her portray a part that she has already made famous. Other members of the company—true to the policy of Mr. Fassett—are cast in parts that are best suited to their respective abilities.

"The Little Spitfire" will be played throughout the week with the usual matinee performances on Wednesday and Saturday.

COMING to you direct from Broadway is the "Cat And The Canary" which has been booked for the Uptown screen this week. Creighton Hale, Laura La Plante and Forrest Stanley, Tully Marshall and Arthur Edmund Carew are among the outstanding players in the cast and the story is one of the world's biggest.

The "Cat And The Canary" is something new in film plays. Paul Leni of UFA fame, whose first bid for public approbation was embodied in various bizarre productions, employs a refinement of lighting technique which has lately been the subject of many a number of favorable commentaries following the footstep of the Continental school of directors.

When "Cat And The Canary" was first presented in New York it was hailed as the most baffling mystery story ever presented upon the stage. It ran for three solid years in New York two years in London and has extended this broad tour round shows and repertory companies throughout the world. John Wycliffe wrote the famous stage success.

During the stage proceedings Jack Arthur will feature Gershwin's famous "Folksong in Blue" which will be played by Horace Ladd.

COURAGE the theme exemplified by two youthful players Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell in one of the most popular of all pictures directed by George Cukor. "The Man Who Would Be King" has been presented in the screen and will be shown for the first time in Canada at the Regent Theatre for a limited engagement starting next Monday matinee September 26. The picture based on the play by Rudyard Kipling is said to be destined to be one of the finest productions of any type ever screened. Taken from every angle of its performance and more than that it has lost none of the appeal or beauty of the original play.

"The Man Who Would Be King" is the story of two of the severer types of Parisians—a worker in the service of Paris and a wife of the Paris gentry. But because of the glorious doctrine of marriage which is preached and the courageous nature it does to both their characters it has been called one of the greatest and one of the most beautiful love stories ever written. The play created a sensation when produced for a record run on Broadway and the picture is surpassing the reputation established by the play.

Two performances will be given daily. All seats are reserved and can be purchased at the Regent Theatre box office now.

THE atmosphere of the entertainment being provided by the management of Shea's Hippodrome is proving a magnet to draw record attendance to that house.

Carl Freed, manager, foretold numerous attractions and the orchestra will feature the big band next week. Mr. Freed and his ten artists are making their first appearance in this country. Musical novelties never before offered by a first-class orchestra will be heard.

The band will be also supported by other artists of the highest class when

The management of the Hippodrome desires to make it clear to Toronto theatre-goers that the same high standard of videotheatre is being presented this season as has been the rule during the past twenty-eight years of Shea's theatre history in the city. The management's sense of process has been reduced only by the reason of the increase in seating capacity in the Hippodrome in comparison with the Victoria Street theatre.

The addition of six phonograph entertainments has proved popular with the public, and the famous jazz,通俗和 Novelty has been added to the regular stage attractions in the way of dancing from the former quantity of the Vanderville.

IN Tommy Bond's "Bozo and His Owl Show" the bear offering at the Gaiety Theatre, which opens with the usual Monday matinee, will be seen one of the most remarkable attractions of the Columbian Wheel this season. This is in addition to the outstanding fact that there is only one "Bozo" Sander who has no peer or equal in the realm of pantomime comedy. "Bozo" Sander has enjoyed a steady climb upward in popularity so that he numbers his friends in every city of the Columbia Circuit in the thousands—and he has won them by never saying a word. He is known as the "comedian who never speaks" just as well as "Bozo" the name given to him by the late Edmund Hayes, who when he was a partner in Vanderville for many years called him the "crying comedian" and turned him over to the public. The bonniest attraction given the show this season will undoubtedly be more than repaid that year for besides the previous successes, "Bozo" is introducing novelties both to himself and his supporters alike. What is the up-to-date comedy and humor when it is the old partner in laughs Sam Green? See Tracy the prima donna, the sprightly impish Fannie Palmer, Fay Davis, the singing soubrette, a vocal trio headed by James Brown and twenty-four of the strongest singing and dancing chorus girls that "Bozo" could pick out of hundreds of applicants from the whole thesaurum.

REGINALD STEWART has been appointed pianist of the Chamber Music Society at Chautauqua, N.Y., for next summer. During July and August at Chautauqua the New York Symphony Orchestra gives some forty concerts and Ernest Mintonson, the violin, performs the prodigious feat of playing three recitals a week for eight weeks.

(See Also Page 11)

"Canada's Finest and Most Costly Piano"**The Nordheimer Grand**
—More Than a Musical Instrument

Viewed against the background of our eighty seven years of experience, the Nordheimer Grand Piano is more than a superb musical instrument

—it has become the symbolization of all the character and prestige that four generations has accumulated about the name of the House of Nordheimer. It is acclaimed by musi-

Special Opportunities

We have a limited number of slightly used grand pianos both in the large and smaller sizes in perfect condition and fully guaranteed which are being offered at greatly reduced prices and on more liberal terms of payment. Our pianos take a room size

Nordheimer Piano & Music Co., Ltd.
Canada's Oldest Corner Yonge and Albert Sts., Toronto Established 1840

4 Great Cars in 4 Great Markets**New 52 · Great New 62**

Six body styles-\$925 to \$1095

Six body styles-\$1375 to \$1695

Illustrious New 72 · Imperial 80

Seven body styles-\$1950 to \$2270

Eleven body styles-\$3241 to \$5170

All prices f. o. b. Windsor, Ontario, including standard factory equipment, freight and taxes extra.

The greater values that Chrysler offers in each of its four great cars—"52," "62," "72" and Imperial "80"—are the unmistakable results of its unique policy and plan of Standardized Quality in design and manufacture.

Through Standardized Quality each Chrysler clearly is the beneficiary of all the pioneering in design, exceptional skill in engineering, precision in manufacturing and vast resources concentrated in the development and building of all other Chrysler models.



Great New Chrysler "62"—6-cylinder engine. 7 bearings. 62 and more miles per hour. Larger-size passenger oil filter and air cleaner. Ventilated dashboard. Improved structural and rubber engine mountings. New cellulose rope radiator. 4-wheel hydraulic brakes. Road levelness. Front and rear Six body styles, priced from \$1375 to \$1695 f. o. b. Windsor, Ontario, including standard factory equipment, freight and taxes extra.

Come in and see these attractive new models today!

PACKARD-ONTARIO MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

16 Blair Street East Phone Randolph 2141 Branch: 44 Temperance Street Phone Adelaide 2122

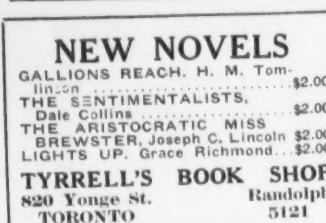
A. E. BROWN
191 Main St.
Grove 9465 Toronto
CRAWFORD & WHITTINGTON
2762 Dundas St. W.
Junction 6536 Toronto
(near Keele)
BANFORTH MOTOR SALES CO.
191-195 Danforth Ave., Galt 0144, Toronto

CREIGHTON'S GARAGE
1244 Dundas St. W. Lombard 11391, Toronto
SUNNYSIDE MOTORS
1365 Queen W. Toronto
GELLER MOTOR SALES
516 Spadina Ave. Toronto

LAWRENCE PARK GARAGE, LTD.
2627 Yonge St. Hudson 6422 Toronto

1331 St. Clair Ave. West, Keweenaw 5830

CHRYSLER
THE CANADIAN-BUILT CHRYSLER FOR CANADIANS

**Don't Miss**

POWER By Lion Feuchtwanger... \$2.50
"It has washed away every novel of the year—Frank Swinnerton.
THE MADONNA OF THE SLEEPING CARS.
By M. Dekobra... \$2.50
1,500,000 copies of this witty book sold.

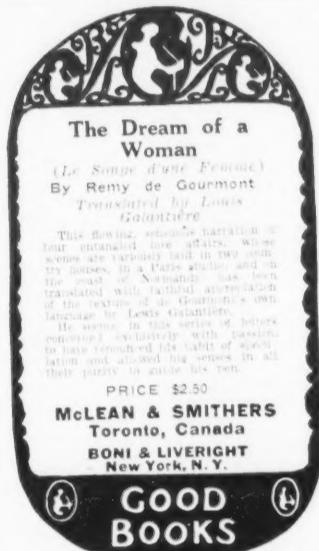
WHILE THE EARTH SHOOK.
By Claude Anet... \$2.50
"Far above the present day level of fiction!"—Boston Transcript.

THE LOVE-CHILD.
By Edith Olivier... \$1.50
"Original, fresh and spirited, like usual, and enjoyable"—London Times.

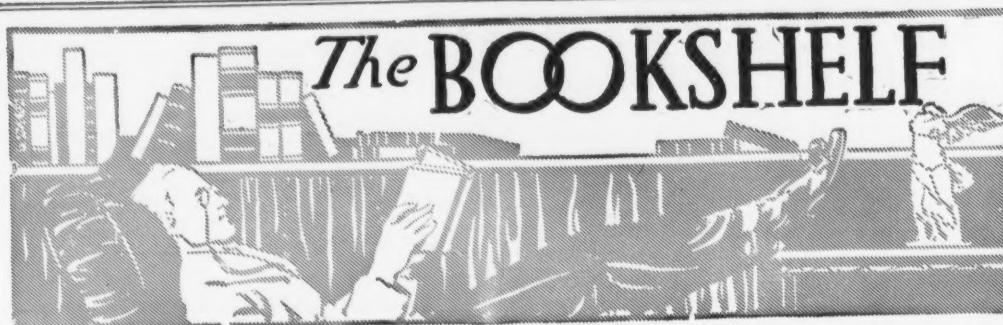
OLE! By Upton Sinclair... \$2.50
"Told with great skill!"—William McFee.

THE HONORABLE PICNIC
By Thomas Rautat... \$2.50
"A positive delight"—William Rose Banet.

Irwin & Gordon, Ltd.
66 Temperance St., Toronto 2.

**Second-storey Men***—stop them*

Adult size 50c
Small 30c Baby 25c
MADE IN CANADA

**THE STRANGE CASE OF WILLIAM BLAKE**

"An Introduction to the Study of Blake," by Max Plowman; with 8 reproductions of Blake's engravings; Dent, 18s; 183 pages; \$1.35.

MUST it be said that we celebrate

the centenaries of geniuses, not of madmen? The original charge of madness against Blake was a confession of incompetence on the part of contemporary criticism; and it is as discouraging as it is amusing to see articles evoked by this centennial dropping back into variations of the old, stupid charge to cloak lack of comprehension. Blake is no longer mad in toto; he only becomes so where the understanding of the expository critic stops—not always in the same place, but the word "unintelligible" is pretty sure to crop up somewhere.

Science has taught us something in the last hundred years. The theories of modern psychologists, psycho-analysts in particular, have allowed us to see that Blake anticipated them. As an artist he is now freely accorded the honor of liberating painting from the realm of the wholly representational, and of being a superb craftsman; but because his poetry does not yield its treasures as easily as shallower productions, people are slow to see that the drawings and the verses are all one—symbolism and imagism at a high level, and transcending the lower logic of mere reporting.

The beauty, inciting and piercing truth of the early lyrics, as found in the "Poetical Sketches," the "Songs of Innocence" and "Songs of Experience" (especially the two latter for the former were mere prentice work, and just good poetry in the manner of the day) are universally admitted, and they have tempted readers on into the prophetic writings, from which most have retired in hasty confusion. Others, believing

that in them, the work of the poet's maturity, lay the profounder meaning could they but find it, have struggled with Blake's symbolism if it were a conundrum; and the literary world has always looked for the heaven-sent expositor of Blake's mysteries.

MORE than ever, in this centenary year, they have listened for the click of the key that would unlock all the secrets; and while 'he-to-be-expected volumes de luxe' of Blake's work have been showered upon us, with not little biography and some criticism, the nearest thing to a solution that has come to hand is a modest little book by Max Plowman, a worshipper of Blake, who has penetrated the outer veil and some of the inner ones, and offers to share his as yet incomplete understanding.

The reason that this unfortunate condition exists is that it was Blake's fate to be "a poet without a single competent reader." "To the very end no one understood" (p. 66).

According to Mr. Plowman, the core of Blake's philosophy was: "Out of Innocence, through Experience, to Imagination" (p. 74). He diverged from current thought in be-



WILLIAM BLAKE
The centenary of his death has been marked by the issue of many editions of his works and several books about him and his poetry. Of these, Max Plowman's "Introduction to the Study of Blake" is reviewed today. Other titles are—"William Blake, the Man", by Charles Gardner, 12s; 12 reproductions of Blake's engravings, Dent, 3s; "Blake, Master of Heaven and Hell", reproduced in facsimile, Dent, 37s; an edition in one volume of the complete works to be known as the "Centenary Edition" (Nonesuch, 3s); new edition of Mona Wilson's "Life of Blake", one volume, (Nonesuch, 3s); For medium priced copies of Blake's works in one volume, we recommend the "Everyman" edition at 50c or 75c, according to binding, and the Oxford University Press edition in cloth at 5s.

lieving that, leaving the innocence of childhood (which state Blake has interpreted more finely than any one else), a person becomes self-conscious through the experience of adult life, and it is folly to teach him he can re-enter the state of innocence; he can only achieve peace by a consciousness of the unity of Man with God and with all things. This knowledge of union (not the blind union of the mystic; Blake is miscalled a mystic) is to be found through the exercise of the faculty of higher mind, spiritual vision, that superrational grasp of highest truth that many religions have called by many names. Blake chose to call it imagination. It was not an end, but a means to wisdom of the divine—particularly the divine nature of Man, on which all the poet's thoughts were centered.

Mr. Plowman thinks Blake will never be wholly understood by a single mind, not so much on account of his obscurity as on account of his profundity. His aim was to reveal the nature of the soul; and while other poets have touched this as they dealt with man in society and man in relation to God, with Blake "it was his whole concern" (p. 38). Add to this that his writings were unread, and only a few intimates knew they existed. He wrote for himself. He transcribed the poems with accompanying drawings onto plates by a secret process, printed and hand-colored them himself. So, as he pursued his explorations into the human soul, through virgin wilderness of thought, and found things which everyday language simply could not express, he invented a symbolic language. As he went on, alone, he reduced this to a sort of celestial shorthand, and lost all readers unwilling or unable to trace laborious-ly his swift way.

To those who have been attracted by this sweet and austere poet and baffled by him, I need not recommend Mr. Plowman's study; they will seek it promptly without urging, for a person who has ever felt, however dimly, the sublimity of Blake, is thereafter perennially eager for any means of enlightenment, that may make that sublimity more dazzlingly plain. Only those in whom a narrow reason has strangled their higher faculties of perception ever say: "This far I can understand Blake, beyond this he is mad." So far as I am entitled to an opinion, I agree with Mr. Plowman that none has grasped Blake's message in its entirety and therefore appreciated his poetry fully; but the ever increased interest in the poems excite, and the definite advance in understanding them—an advance measurable even within the last few years—encourages me to believe that before another century is passed the gist of Blake's thought will be common knowledge, and the charge of madness an outworn jest.

HERE'S HOW!
"Drinks: How to Mix and Serve" by Paul E. Lowe; Musson, Toronto; 160 pages; 75c.

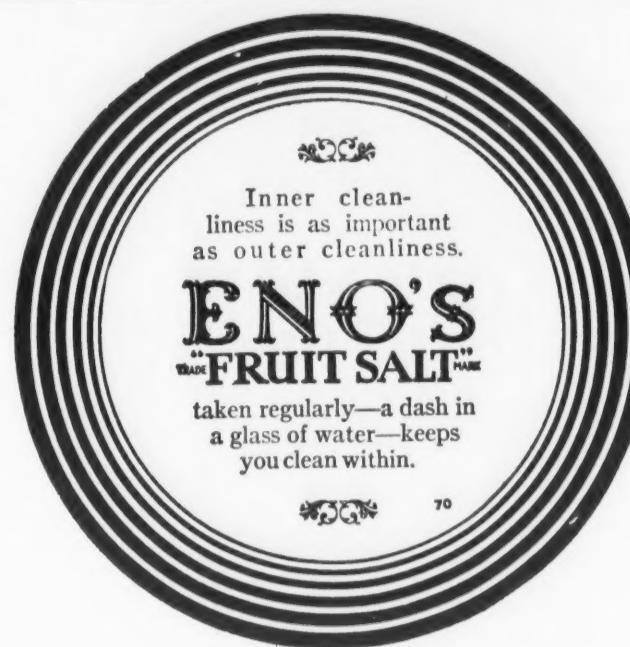
SINCE all the provinces of Canada, from and including Quebec to and including British Columbia, have by legislation appointed every man his own bar-tender, a manual for the instruction of the two or three million amateurs was a sheer necessity. One is now before me and I predict for it a wide and fast sale. We have seen lately quite a run on works of popular science; and this stands a first rate show of being the most popular work of science on the market.

What is remarkable about it is its condensation. In the speed with which it gets down to business, and sticks to the bare facts, it anticipates an almost vulgar thirst on the part of its readers. Grace of style is wholly sacrificed to informative value.

Within a book of vest pocket size, then, one is offered 350 recipes for more kinds of drinks than this reviewer knew existed; and he cannot help wondering what would happen to a person who mixed and drank each one in rotation; but he considers this experiment no part of a reviewer's function. He has not even experimented with one of them, leaving it to individual readers to do their own experimenting, and come to their own conclusions about the author's knowledge of bartending.

The recipes, however, are only a part of the contents. There is a glossary of terms used in the book, a list of all the articles to be found in a perfectly equipped bar (including hair combs, hair brushes and newspaper files), a few pages of toasts, instructions how to take a cork out of a bottle without an opener, and other miscellaneous advice, such as about cleaning and ventilating the bar, and the uses of a free lunch counter.

Most striking of all the instances of space economy is that the "end-papers," which are usually plain, or covered with purely decorative designs



"The Champagne of Ginger Ales"

THE witchery of a wonderful flavor has made "Canada Dry" the outstanding ginger ale success of all time.

Somehow it seems as if the very spirit of the snow-clad hills and the stimulation of mountain air have been captured within each crested, emerald bottle. Poured into fragile stemware, it bubbles and dances like a time-mellowed champagne and bids you drink and be merry.

"Canada Dry" is a better, finer ginger ale because we make very definite efforts to have it so. In the purity and quality of its ingredients, and the perfection of the methods by which it is made, it stands absolutely alone.

To millions of people it has advertised the name Canada and the outstanding quality of Made-in-Canada products. Even in New York it is acknowledged to be the finest ginger ale ever sold in the States.

"CANADA DRY"



Write for
Free Recipe
Booklet
"Surprises on
Ice"

Made in Canada by J. J. McLaughlin Limited
Toronto and Edmonton. Established 1890
U. S. A., Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Incorporated, New York

September 24, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

9

only, consist in this book of a tabulated synopsis of the liquor laws of the six government control provinces. The only thing I missed was hints on how to avoid taking a drink when you don't want to; and possibly even that might be found if one looked hard enough for it.

POOR MARIE VALEVSKA
"The Empress Might-Have-Been" by Octave Aupy. Harper-Munson, Toronto; 351 pages; \$2.50.

NAPOLEON'S love affair with the Polish countess, Marie Valevska, was probably the most genuine, as it was the prettiest and happiest of his amorous adventures. He had been infatuated with Josephine, and with her had known a good deal of unhappiness. By the time he met Marie, on one of his military campaigns, he was wiser. When he had her established in Paris, the menage was the nearest thing to a perfect home that Napoleon ever knew. She was sweet, submissive and faithful, and he was devoted to her, as much as it was in him to be affected by any purely personal tie. After his divorce from Josephine, Marie and her child were pathetic figures. Napoleon married an Austrian princess, in the hope of furthering his political ambitions; but she was merely a source of anxiety to him, and withdrew in the dark days the help that might have saved Napoleon from the final tragedy. Marie was loyal throughout, and therefore a bright spot in the confusion of intrigues that made up Bonaparte's career.

All this is set out, with particulars, and with appropriate embellishments, in "The Empress Might-Have-Been," which follows in the line of "Ariel," "The Divine Lady," and other popular specimens of fictionalized biography. In its class, it is average, run-of-mill—not bad, and equally not outstandingly good.

William Arthur Deacon

DATA FOR AUTOBIOGRAPHY BY LION FEUCHTWANGER, AUTHOR OF "POWER"

I ATTENDED school for fourteen years, was a prisoner of war for seventeen days, did military service for five and one-half months, and lived in Munich for eleven years—but the remainder of my life not here accounted for has been spent in relative freedom.

I have written eleven dramas, of which three that are good have never been produced, one that is mediocre was played 2341 times, and one that is quite bad has, in the course of the last two years, been vehemently demanded for production by 167 German and foreign theatres. I permitted a printer's error to remain in the list of characters of the play that was so successful, with the consequence that forty-one verses lost all their significance. These verses were spoken by 197 actors in the 2341 performances without discovery of the error by a single stage-director, actor, critic or member of the audiences that aggregated 1,500,000.

Young authors to the number of 2,443 have submitted manuscripts for an opinion, I have received 7,169 requests for my autograph, and 826 ladies have applied to me for the position of secretary. I have been charged with plagiarism eleven times and have been apprised by 619 outraged readers that X or Y or Z appropriated my material flagrantly. In order to have and to hold my residence in peace I have been involved in seventeen law-suits, of which two are still pending.

Was the father of Jew Susie (in "Power") really a Christian? What was the burden of 2,055 inquiries, and 331 persons have asked whether I regarded Bolshevism and 121 the Bible, as divinely inspired.

Over the telephone I have been addressed as "Jewish swine" by 581 anonymous callers, while 136 others presented the opportunity to purchase particularly valuable Persian rugs. I have been interviewed 127 times and have neglected to answer 1,090 questions.

I possess 27 teeth, measure five feet three inches, and weigh 134½ pounds. I can typewrite seven pages in an hour or can write four lines of verse in that time. In an hour of verse writing I lose 11½ ounces.

I was rejected 26 times and examined 43 times with respect to fitness for war service. I studied Sanskrit, Hebrew, Greek and Latin; I speak French and Italian passably well, English and Spanish badly, Yiddish, Bavarian and Berlinese very badly, and no Plattdeutsch whatever.

I sleep six hours a day, take hot baths, enjoy all kinds of sea-food, do not enjoy pastries, am a member of the Berlin censorship of trash and muck, do setting-up exercises four and one-half minutes per diem, hate dogs and tobacco, am a Ph.D., delight in aeroplaning, and can be interviewed only by appointment, which may be made over the telephone.

IT IS exactly a hundred years since De Quincey wrote "Murder As One of the Fine Arts." That gives a certain, if slight, topicality to the hitherto unknown notebook and diary of the "Opium Eater," which Mr. Noel Douglas is to publish. The Diary was begun in 1803 when De Quincey was staying at Everton, and though he was then only eighteen years of age, it foretells much of his future work. The volume will be edited by Professor Eaton of the Syracuse University, who has long been at work on a new life of De Quincey.

BOOK SERVICE

Readers wishing to purchase books reviewed in these columns and unable to procure them from their local dealers, may do so by sending the price by mail or express to THE BOOKSHELF, SATURDAY NIGHT, Toronto.

BOOKS CANNOT BE SENT ON APPROVAL



F. TENNYSON JESSE AND HUSBAND

Dr. and Mrs. Harwood (both authors) have taken up residence at Cut Mill, Bosham, Sussex, in this 17th century water mill turned into a sumptuous residence. The mill wheel, dam, and stream (which runs under the house) are still there. The mill pond has been deepened and turned into a bathing pool. Note the inevitability of the woman author and the faithful canine.

CENSORSHIP IN BOSTON

BOSTON, under the parental hand of the New England Watch and Ward Society, is going in for book banning on an unprecedented scale. The list of forty-seven novels recently banned there seems, at first glance, to contain all the most popular books of the period. It includes "The World of William Clissold" by H. G. Wells, "Oil" by Upton Sinclair, "Doomsday" by Warwick Deeping, "The Allingtons" by May Sinclair, "The Sun Also Rises" by Ernest Hemingway, "Starling" by Christopher Ward, "The American Tragedy" by Theodore Dreiser, "Manhattan Transfer" by John Dos Passos, "Niggle Heaven" by Carl Van Vechten, "Elmer Gantry" by Sinclair Lewis, and many others as well known. The publishing houses involved are the most reputable in the United States—Scribner, Harper, Century, Putnam, Doran, Dutton, Little, Brown, Knopf, Harcourt Brace, Macmillan, Boni & Liveright, &c.

New York is laughing at Boston, because the only effect is the depriving of the Boston retail book stores of the sales. The Bostonians legally can, and do, now order habitually from New York by mail. The United States Post Office will not recognize the rulings of the Massachusetts authorities.

The local and factional aspect of American censorship is most interesting. In some cities the Jews have banned "The Merchant of Venice" from the public schools; in Tennessee works on biology are taboo; and in Los Angeles the Fundamentalists have succeeded in suppressing "The Man Himself" by Rollin Lynde Hartt, just as Charlie Chaplin is barred from theatres in the Province of Quebec because he has been divorced.

The latest attempt at federal censorship legislation in the United States was a bill introduced at the last session of Congress by Representative Wilson of Mississippi, calling for the suppression of sixty-nine magazines, including "Vanity Fair," "Judge" and "The American Mercury."

CORRECTION

WE regret an error that crept into an item on this page last week. In describing the painting, the "Little King of Rome" recently sold by the firm of John Britnell Son to an American visitor to Canada, the words "John Britnell, son of an American visitor to Canada," was an obvious, but none the less unfortunate, mistake which we take this opportunity to rectify.

Books Received

Hasty comment, pertinent and impudent

Cape to Cairo by Stella Court Treatt (Harper-Ryerson, Toronto, illustrated with 61 photographs by T. A. Glover, \$6). This large travel diary, covering a trip by motor truck from the north to the south of Africa, contains a great deal of good material. Very little of it is absolutely new; travellers have been writing of Africa for many years. The party consisted of five men and a woman. After the manner of the English, they went heavily armed, and slaughtered whatever lions, hippos, leopards, elephants, or other creatures came in their path. One member of the party was a photographer, and the pictures are good, though some of the subjects are just the usual ones of native women, hunter with slain beast, &c., others equally familiar through the "National Geographic Magazine."

Genghis Khan by Harold Lamb (McBride, New York, Illustrated, \$3.50). This is the history, in story form of the great Tartar emperor. It is very similar in matter and design to "A Servant of the Mighty," reviewed favorably here some months ago; but Mr. Lamb's book is more handsomely printed and bound.

Charm by Mary Margaret McBride and Alexander Williams (Henklein, New York, \$2.50). Amusing text-book on a quality desired by all, and attainable in some measure by all. Only to be regretted that it is so blatantly national.

The authors boast it is "100 per cent. U. S. A." Among the French and Irish they might have found some examples of charming people, whose names will likely live longer than Eddie Foy's and Herbert Hoover's. Still, within its range, it is good.

The Torch and Western Teacher (Box 1612, Regina, Sask., 10c, a copy). The June issue contains "Hall Canada! Hall Confederation!" by George Alfred Palmer, a poem in celebration of the Diamond Jubilee, which contains very fine sentiments.

Now East, Now West by Susan Ertz (Appleton-McLeod, Toronto, \$2). Happily, Miss Ertz in her latest novel has reverted to the mood of humorous detachment that made "Madame Claire" deservedly popular. Again, too, her sympathetically whimsical character drawing predominates. For plot, an American couple settle in England, and the wife develops social ambitions.

Excluded Books of the New Testament (Eyre, Nash & Grayson-Ryerson, Toronto, \$2.25). Contains the following books, which are no longer bound up with the New Testament:

established a happy home; and then advised "Albert" to do the same. The story is "Albert's" attempted courtship. Since "In Single Strictness" was priced at \$15, "Celebrate Lives" offers the first opportunity most readers have had of enjoying these short stories, as admirable in style as they are in psychology.

The Problems of Peace by Various Authors (Oxford University Press, Toronto, \$3.25). The full texts of about twenty lectures by eminent thinkers on international matters, delivered at the Geneva Institute of International Relations in August, 1926. Summaries of the discussions on these papers are placed in appendices. This institution began as the Summer School of the British League of Nations Union; but has expanded to take in similar bodies in the United States and elsewhere, to study world questions.

Autobiography of a Cathedral by Louis Howland (Century, New York, Illustrated, \$1.50). Previously, English writers have personified churches, and set down their ideas of the moods and thoughts of these buildings that have individuality certainly, even if not personality in the literal sense; but Mr. Howland is the first American author whom I have seen attempting imaginative work of this kind. His diction is quite sprightly, and his impressions will be liked by those who enjoy churchly atmosphere.

The Case Book of Sherlock Holmes by A. Conan Doyle (Doran-Ryerson, Toronto, \$2). Twelve more crimes solved by the eminent English detective-novelist. With this collection in the authentic manner Sir Arthur again bids his swivel-eyed superman goodbye, and for the second time assures his readers that there will be no more Sherlock Holmes stories.

On the Slope of Montmartre by William Wallace Irwin (Stokes-Ryerson, Toronto, Illustrated, \$2). All of Mr. Irwin's humor and capacity for swift, sure sketching of characters and scenes is exemplified in this series of miniature descriptive essays on phases of life in Paris. Seventeen drawings by Marcel Poncin prove perfect complements to the text.

Zelda Marsh by Charles G. Norris (Dutton-Ryerson, Toronto, \$2). Zelda was one of those magnetic women that men simply cannot leave alone. The male characters in Mr. Norris's latest novel are determined that she shall not remain alone. They seek her like the moth to the flame. Some of them profit by the experience, some met ruin. Meanwhile Zelda, the vital American woman, achieved a career, and became a stage favorite, where her attractions can be capitalized most handily. As always, Mr. Norris writes at great length, taking five hundred pages of small type to get it said.

What this mark guarantees to you



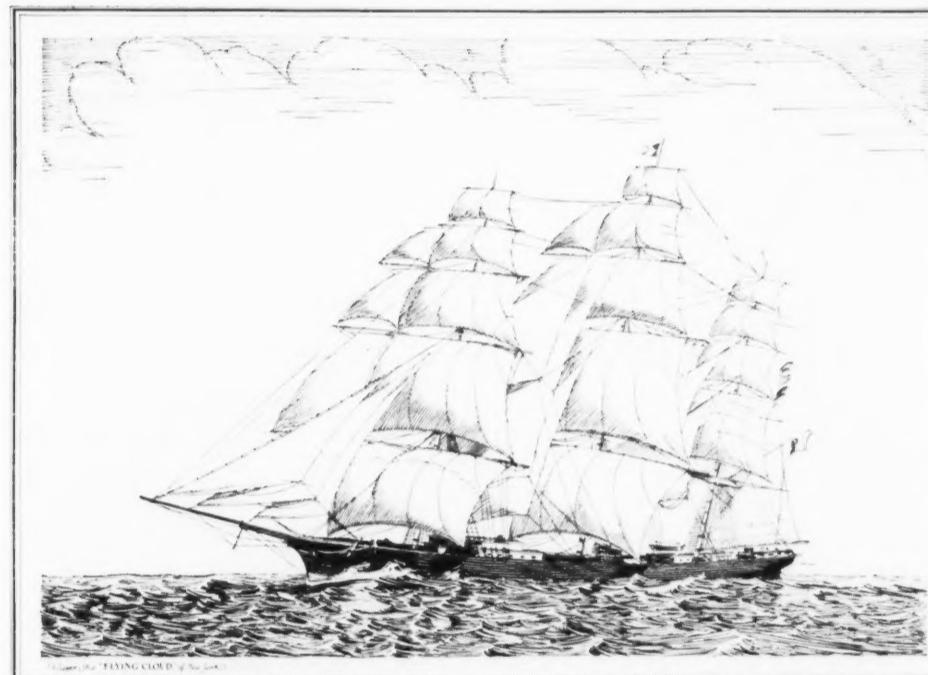
Fox's trade mark, every 84 ins. on reverse of cloth, or on a label in clothes, guarantees pure woolen fabric that will give sound service—should it shrink or fade, on land or sea, a length of similar grade cloth will be given as free replacement.

FOX
WOOLLEN FABRICS
Made in the West of England since 1680

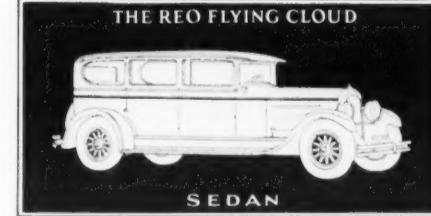
Serges, Botanies, Tweeds (also Fox-Bliss Tweeds and Cheviots), Saxony and Fine Worsted, in "Superfine," "Fine" and "Standard" grades. And Fox's Improved Puttees.

Manufactured by
FOX BROTHERS & CO.
LTD.
Wellington Somerset,
England.

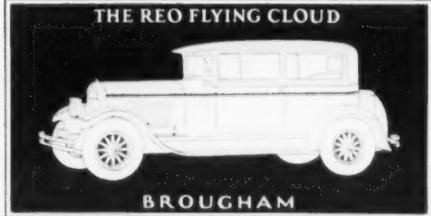
Wholesale Agent
J. H. SHAW
285, Beaver Hall Hill,
Montreal



Sail Away Today in the Flying Cloud of Your Choice



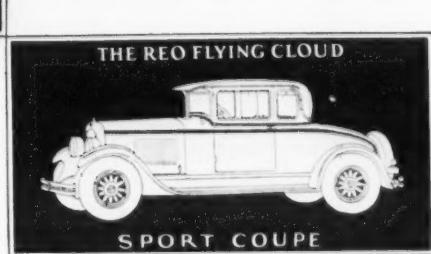
SAIL away today in the Flying Cloud that meets your needs for personal transportation. You'll find unforgettable brilliancy of performance, unescapable beauty in these namesakes of the famous FLYING CLOUD.



EVERY voyage of the Flying Cloud is an experience of floating comfort. How much comfort you can only know by trying one on any road you choose. Be sure to try one out.



AT HURRICANE speed or loitering at a sight-seer's pace, spurring through traffic or sailing over the high hills, a Flying Cloud has both power and speed to make light of every task.



REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Lansing, Michigan

NO OTHER AMERICAN CAR LASTS AS LONG AS REO—NOT ONE

Sail this Fall for Europe

Lowest rates of the year, NOW.

Off-season sailing offers greatest comfort and enjoyment of White Star unequalled service. Sports, music, finest food, European hotels less crowded, Fall weather ideal for the holiday or business trip. Tours of any duration arranged.

Call, phone or write:
55 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO
187 or Local Steamship Agents

Largest Steamers from Montreal

WHITE STAR LINE
CANADIAN SERVICE



Hunting Celebrities in Sweden

ON LAND owned by the state at the strand of Alvastra, Sweden, you will find the home of Ellen Key, the pioneer of many a modern conception of womanhood. At Marbacka, at Sunne in Värmland, about fifty kilometers from Karlstad, you will find the birthplace and home of Selma Lagerlöf, the novelist, while at Landskrona, a seaport in the south of Sweden, you may visit the girls' school where she taught at the time

of writing her great romance, "The Saga of Gosta Berling". It is also the birthplace of Cronholm the historian. If you want to visit the home towns of the Swedish poets, then you must go to Vinberga in Halland for Olof von Dahlen; to Tanum in Bohuslän for Juhann Björsson; to Stens-Brunk near Norrköping for Karl Dahlberg; to Stora-Tuna in Dalecarlia for Fahlcrantz; to Ransäter in Värmland for Erik Geijer; to Öhr for Gunnar Dahlström; to Lund, just a block west of the Cathedral for Tegnér's home,

STOPS



HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM

GUELPH, ONTARIO



A hospital for nervous and mild mental cases. Beautiful and restful surroundings. Complete facility for all treatments. Rates moderate. Address, Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent.



UNIQUE ALBERTA MONUMENT
An impressive ceremony marked unveiling of a handsome cairn recently near Fort Saskatchewan by Lieutenant-Governor Egbert. The inscription on the historic landmark is as follows:

"Fort Augustus,
"On the river bank below stood Fort Augustus, established by the North West Company in 1794. Fort Edmonton, established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1795.
"Rivals in trade, allies in danger, these companies carried the flag of the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson Bay to the Pacific and Arctic Oceans.
"These posts were abandoned in 1907."
Speakers during the ceremony included Judge F. W. Howay, of New Westminster, B.C.; Lester B. Pearson, Member of Parliament for the riding of Vancouver, which erected the cairn; Acting Premier Hon. R. C. Reid; Chief Factor James Thomson, of the Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg; A. H. Gibson, Fort Saskatchewan, and Hon. Dr. A. C. Rutherford, the first Premier of Alberta.

where he wrote "Frithjof's Saga"; and in Stockholm the poets Backstrom, Karl Bellman, Beskow and August Blanche were born. Sweden is a delightful hunting ground for the homes of poets, of sculptors like Anders Zorn whose Mora home is worth visiting, of botanists and naturalists like Fries of Femsjö and Linnaeus of Uppsala, of novelists and dramatists like Crusenstolpe of Jonkoping, of Madame Carlin of Stromstad, and of Strindberg.

Tell's Festival at Altdorf

ONE of the pleasantest excursions by motor from Lucerne is to Altdorf, the chief town in the Canton of Uri, sheltered in the middle of orchards at the foot of the Grunberg. Tourists seek it out every year in hundreds because in its principal square, legend declares William Tell shot with his arrow the apple placed on his little son's head. Today there is a monument erected on the spot and at the theatre in the town, performances of Schiller's drama are frequently given. About a mile from the town on the lake side is William Tell's Chapel, where this year on May 29, a small festival was held, the people congregating about it in boats. The road from the chapel to the motor road above the banks is very steep. I counted a hundred and ten rocky steps and many of us who came by motor from Lucerne, felt much distressed by the climb, several elderly persons being almost exhausted at the top. It occurred to me that the Swiss would do well to copy the Italians at Amalfi, who conduct the guests of the Capuchin Convent up a less arduous hillside by hand-chairs, crude but comfortable cousins of the chairs in which madame made her calls in the 18th century.

BALMORAL, where the King and Queen recently spent a holiday, is a vastly different place from the days of Queen Victoria. King Edward once made the most pungent comment on the innate chilliness of the place when he was seen one night by his mother walking down the stairs with a pillow under one arm and a couple of rugs over the other. In response to her Majesty's astonished inquiry as to where he was going, he blandly replied: "Just to take a quiet sleep in the garden; it's not quite so draughty out there as it is in my room!"

Hotel London
LONDON ONTARIO CANADA

250 Rooms—All Outside
Each with tub and shower combined.
Located on the connecting link of No. 2 highway half way between Detroit and Niagara Falls.
Headquarters for Batawa, Kincardine and London Clubs.

Rooms \$3 \$3.50
and \$4.00
Never higher.

Canadian Pacific Round the World Cruise
"The Wonder Belt of the World"

Encircle the globe—and return home with a trunkful of memories that will last forever! At your service all the way, the world's greatest travel system, Canadian Pacific. Your cruise ship, the superb Empress of Australia (21,850 gross tons), leaving New York December 2 for 133 days, touching 26 ports and 21 countries. Christmas in the Holy Land; New Year's Eve in Cairo.

Mediterranean Cruise
A veritable living outline of history! Egypt from the days of the Pyramids, the Holy Land, classic Greece and the fascinating life of modern Italy. You will sail from New York, February 4, on the magnificent Empress of Scotland, 73 days, 16 countries, 19 ports.

South America-Africa Cruise
On the one hand, primitive blacks and Kimberley's diamonds; on the other, the fascinating life of South America's Latin republics. Here, indeed, is a "Cruise of Centuries." You will sail on the luxurious cruise liner, Empress of France, from New York January 24, 1928, visiting 16 countries and 28 ports of call. Stop-over in Europe, if desired.

CRUISES

Get full information, itineraries and plans of ships from local steamship agents, or
J. E. PARKER,
General Agent, Ocean Traffic
C.P.R. Bldg., Toronto.

Always carry Canadian Pacific Express Company's Travellers' Cheques. Negotiable everywhere.

Isles of Fabled Atlantis

WE WERE passing through the Azores and on the deck beside me stood a learned-looking tourist with his head buried in the pages of his guide book from which he was reading aloud to a companion. His words were full of facts, of history, of statistics on population and exported products, till people moved away from him that they might not be disturbed with information while in the contemplation of the beauty of these fairylands planted amid the last swellings of the Gulf Stream. Their vineyards, their little coast-dotted homes of primrose, yellow, pink and white walls, their rugged volcanic aspect now transformed into rolling lava dales of the softest green provided for most of us a fascination which the guide book did not. We filled our eyes with the summits against the blue, and when ashore permitted orange and lemon groves, pineapple and grapevines, lakes and roadways beside romantic hill-winding paths to lead us astray to spots where the heart was



Fall and Winter Tours to Europe

Visiting Gibraltar, Italy, The Riviera, France and England

Descriptive program on request.

THOS. COOK & SON

65 YONGE ST., TORONTO ELgin 2256-7

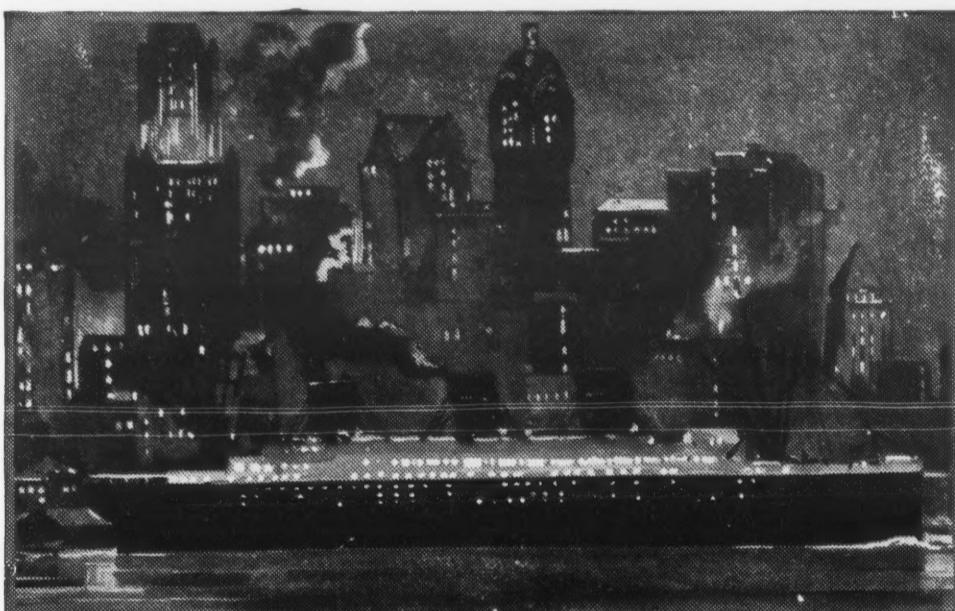
Carry Cook's Travellers' Cheques—Safe—Convenient.

AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND

Via Honolulu and Suva

The new and well appointed passenger liners sail from Vancouver, B.C., and Victoria, B.C.
"Alangara" (20,000 Tons) Oct. 18 Dec. 14
"Aurora" (22,000 Tons) Nov. 16 Jan. 11
For fares, etc., apply to all Railway and Steamship Agents or to the Canadian Australasian Line, 999 Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

charmed into memories which last long. The tourist who fails to see the Azores on his way to Europe is like a man who climbs over the side fence to a beautiful estate, instead of entering by the front gate. For these garden isles of fabled Atlantis are just outside the gate of the Mediterranean, the portal of Europe.



SAVE A DAY TO ENGLAND

By the New French Line Sailing Schedule

Fastest and Most Direct Weekly Service to England

Effective October 1st. Express liners

ILE de FRANCE, PARIS and FRANCE

will sail from New York at

1 A. M. SATURDAYS

Instead of 11 a. m.

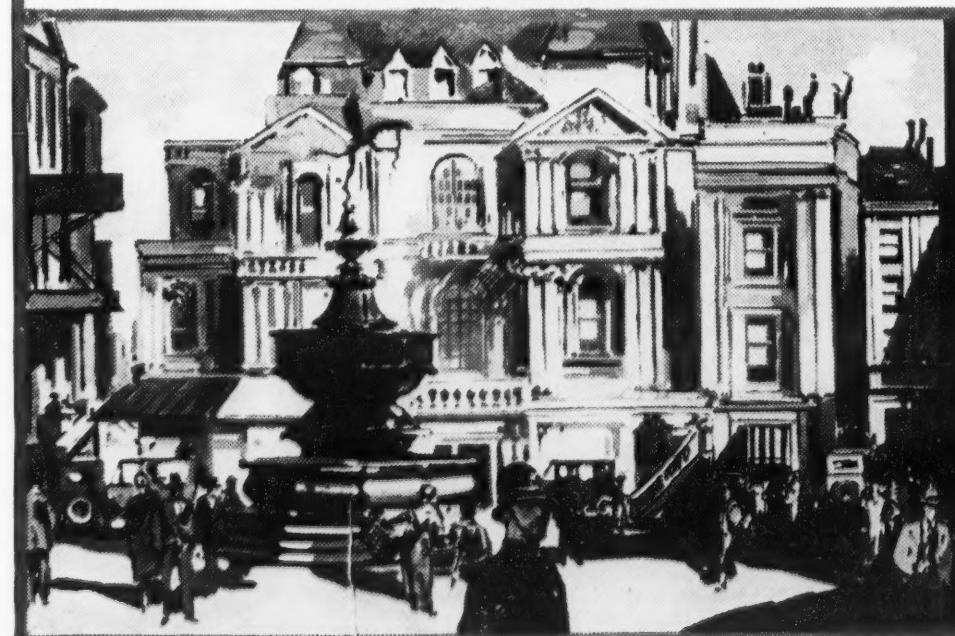
"The Longest Gangplank in the World" now brings London 1 day nearer to you. This 10-hour advance saves you a full day... also you arrive in Paris Friday evening instead of Saturday noon... giving you the advantage of an additional week-end in Europe... a full day to transact your banking business... an extra day for shopping.

On the vessels of the French Line you are in France from the time you cross the gangplank... French courtesy... French smiles... French gaiety... French decoration... French cooking. And, in addition, you have the

Fastest and Most Direct Weekly Service to England

French Line

51 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO, OR ANY FRENCH LINE AGENT OR TOURIST OFFICE



September 24, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

11

"Why do I deposit in two Banks?"

"It's just straight business, that's all. Part of my savings I put in the bank around the corner. This account we use freely to get enjoyment out of life, and to meet the payments on our home."

"But it's the other account that puts the backbone into my estate. Immediately I opened this account my 'banker' placed a \$10,000 cash bond in a safety vault for me."

"According to the agreement my deposits amount to only 21% per year but cover interest, principal and all. Should I become totally laid up the 'Bank' pays me \$100.00 a month. And when I die my wife gets the whole \$10,000 bond in cash just the same."

"I learned of this plan through some of my successful business friends, who finance this way. Some people call it life insurance."

The above illustration simply shows how your plans for yourself and family can be made effective by insurance. Let one of our trained representatives 'diagnose' your needs for you.

London Life Insurance Company
"Canada's Industrial-Ordinary Company"
HEAD OFFICE - LONDON, CANADA
Policies "Good as Gold"



COMRADES IN PEACE AND WAR

Having been brought up together as colts, and together pulling the first gun at the Battle of Mons, "Jones" and "Othello" two twenty-six year old veterans, are now enjoying a well earned retirement on a farm near Sudbury, Suffolk, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Frobisher, an ex-officer of their famous O. Battery, R.I.A. The picture was taken on the anniversary of the Battle of Mons.

MUSIC & DRAMA**Note and Comment**

THE group of songs and dances which were demonstrated by the selected musicians of the Blood Indians at the Banff Highland Gathering were arranged in a dramatic sequence, conforming to the traditions of the Indian procedure, in which song is the musical expression of emotions created by special circumstances, behind all of which is a spiritual intention. The spectators are thus witnessing a drama such as was frequently enacted in real life a hundred years ago, and was no doubt frequently seen by the early Scottish pioneers. While it was not

possible to reproduce all the old costumes of those early days when all the clothes were of leather, as much as practicable of the old-time character were preserved.

The scene opened at an encampment of Blood Indians with the lodges all set in prescribed array. Some of the braves are absent on a war-party, but there are enough left to enjoy the hand game, the ring and arrow game, and other camp amusements. . . . A shot is heard in the distance, and the players jump up to see on the brow of a hill black faces of the victorious war-party. Signals of welcome are made, and the whole encampment lines up to give the ceremonial welcome home. The victorious are embraced by their squaws, and the tribe proceeds to the performance of the scalp dance, singing and dancing according to a special ritual. The women assume the war-bonnet and dance as they wave the scalps of the enemies who have been slain.

This is followed after a brief interval by other dances, such as the Prairie Chicken dance, in which the movements of the familiar chicken are imitated. The Cog feast dance now known only to the older Indians is also enacted. More drama comes into play. New figures appear on the horizon, and a delegation approaches from the enemy making signs of peace by means of the sign language universal among the Indians of this continent. This delegation is received with appropriate ceremony, the sign language being used as the opposing nations do not speak each other's tongues. Thereupon a Peace Council is held and peace is formally agreed to, with the pipe-smoking ceremonies associated by tradition with the enactment. This is naturally followed by more song and dance, the two selected for this collaboration being the War-Bonnet Dance and the Circle Dance.

PROGRAMS for the Hart House String Quartet Series in Toronto: October 20 (Hart House Quartet); Quartet, Mozart; Italian Serenade, Hugo Wolf; Quartet, Dehnanyi, Nov. 17 (Flonzaley Quartet); Quartet, A minor, Brahms; Quartet, Szymonowski; Quartet, Beethoven, Tee S (Persinger Quartet of San Francisco); Quartet, Hansoni; Quartet, Haydn; Quartet, Ravel; Jan. 12 (Hart House Quartet); Quartet, Elgar; Fragments, Mendelssohn; Quartet, Reger, Feb. 23 (Hart House Quartet); Beethoven Opus 95; Dvorak Quartet, Respighi; Schumann A major.

SIR JOHN MARTIN-HARVEY has scored one of the greatest successes of his career in the dual roles of Dubose and Lesourne in that fine drama, "The Lyons Mail." The two characters give him full opportunities of displaying the various sides of his versatile art, and the result is a memorable performance.

What Sir John treasures most in his wardrobe is the old coat he wears as Dubose in this play. This was given to him by his old friend Tom Heslewood and is the original coat worn by Sir Henry Irving when he played a version of "The Lyons Mail." He will be seen in Toronto during the season.

In Wild Wales

ONE of the most enchanting trips I know in old Wales is the trip by motor from Llandudno, Conway or Peganwy through Trefriw and Llanrwst to Bettws-y-coed, thence along the Holyhead road, past the Swallow Falls and Capel Curig and under the heights of Tryfan to the gorge of Nant Ffrancon. If I tell you the views at Degany, I tell them best in the words of one who said, "If I were doomed to spend the rest of my life behind a single window, I would have that window in breezy, sunny Degany." With Vardre mountain behind the village and all Snowdonia in a magnificent panorama for each hour of the day, it is indeed delightful. Trefriw Spa not only has the richest sulphur-iron waters known, but at the junction of the Crafnant and Conway valleys, it is one of the best resorts I know for mountain, lake, river and woodland scenery. At Bettws-y-coed, of course, we have another of those artist's paradises, which like Capri in Italy is often called "the prettiest village in Europe." Tryfan is only 3,000 feet high, but one does not have to wait for sunsets as so often in the Alps, to get the marvel of its color. At dawn and noon, in storm and quiet, it is one of the loveliest mountains the eye can wish to enjoy.

**A New Light On Spending**

SPEND your money in a bank? Why not? You can buy happiness, security, self-respect, there—as well as new money through compound interest.

Ask for our booklet,
"The Uses of a Bank."

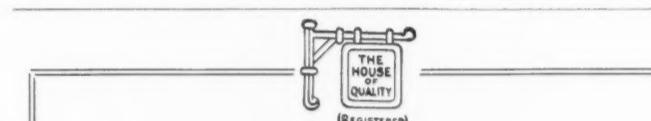
The Royal Bank of Canada

The
BROCK
Hat

THE Hat Style parades never stops and the Brock and St. Lawrence are always at the head.

The
St. Lawrence Hat

Made by the Wolhausen Hat Corporation, Limited, also makers of Wolhausen Peer and Horton hats

**The Man Who Goes to the Woodbine**

with a Kenneth Durward Top-Coat may have something to learn about the races but he has nothing to learn about style.

KENNETH DURWARD

represents the world's best style in keeping with the quality of British woolens and workmanship.

Come In and See the New Patterns in
Scotch Cheviots, Donegal Homespuns,
Harris Tweeds, West of England
Coatings

Individually
Tailored
in
London

\$45 to \$65

Winter Weights \$55 to \$95

Fairweather's

TORONTO

All in One Day's Work!**STUTZ**

**Two First Prizes at Pike's Peak;
First, Second and Third Prizes
at Atlantic City Speedway
with a New Record of**

96.30

miles per hour for 150 miles!

Labor Day, Sept. 5th, 1927

LABOR DAY was a proving-day for American automobiles. On mountain-course and speedway, cars were being subjected to trial by the fire of actual competitive performance.

Printed claims of superiority went for naught. Ancient prestige was of no avail. All that counted was—what a car could do, on that day, before impartial judges.

In these tests of power, speed and stamina, there were some cars bearing proud names which were found wanting—by the standards of today. And a newer car, an advanced and thoroughly modern car, won the laurels of leadership.

Now, eight great trophies—eight First Prizes—all won within a period of slightly more than fifteen months, proclaim the dominance of Stutz in Speed, Stamina, Hill-Climbing, Economy and Beauty.

In fact, the Safety Stutz has won every contest it has entered, whether for 10 miles or for 24 hours—whether for performance, appearance, or thriftness of operation.

At Pike's Peak
On Sept. 5th, 1927, for the second consecutive time, a Stutz won the \$10,000 Penrose Trophy in the Pike's Peak Free-for-All Hill-Climb. A Standard Safety Stutz Sedan with Weymann Body, the only closed-car entered, covered the mountain course in 21 minutes, 59.3 seconds. In doing so, it defeated the open models of several other well-known makes.

The Special Penrose Cup also was won by a Stutz; a Stutz Special making the remarkable time of 18 minutes, 25.1 seconds, and finishing 1 minute, 59.3 seconds ahead of its nearest rival.

At Atlantic City Speedway
While Stutz was winning both First Prizes at Pike's Peak, three Safety Stutz Black Hawk speedsters were taking First, Second and Third honors in the 150-Mile Free-for-All Stock-Car Race at the Atlantic City Speedway. In this race, Stutz was pitted against some of the most famous cars in America.

Furthermore, the time made by all three of the Stutz cars was far faster than any existing stock-car record. The three cars averaged from about 94 to over 96 miles per hour for the entire distance. The leading car established a new record for stock-car racing of 96.30 miles per hour!

For one make of car, in one day, to win first honors on both mountain-trail and speedway shows a rare versatility and an ability for all-around excellence of performance without precedent. In a phrase, "real championship stuff!"

Let us give you a demonstration in a "Challenger" Safety Stutz car of your favorite type.

* Cars strictly stock, except for removal of windshields, tops, fenders and running-boards, in accordance with A.A.A. ruling.

SHOWROOMS
188 KING WEST
TORONTO.

N & S Motors
LIMITED

Distributors for Ontario

WORKS
179 KING WEST
TORONTO.



GREYHOUNDS RACING AT HARRINGAY
A study in style, showing position of dogs in commencing a jump, and completing a jump.

The Unborn

THERE is in this country a gallant little society, led by the Hon. Mrs. Grant Duff, and called "The Men of the Trees." Part of its purpose is to interest people, especially young people, in planting trees in appropriate places. Many of the African members plant a tree every day! This may be a very good thing in itself, helping to banish Mississippi floods and other disasters, but perhaps it is not less valuable in symbolizing and suggesting the need for *long* thoughts.

Many people who are willing to devote themselves with fervour to try to make the present better, are not greatly moved by the future, and ordinary men and women of goodwill the year after 2500 makes little emotional appeal. "What has posterity done for us?" But, in view of the almost necessary weakness of the future's emotional appeal, we should the more diligently cultivate the habit of *long* thoughts.

There is something pathetically fine in Cicero's saying: "That long time, when I shall not be, moves me more than this short span" (*Lamium illud tempus, quoniam non era, mox me movebit, quoniam hoc existimat*); and we should cultivate the habit of long thoughts. Perhaps the future does not thrill us, but it is an unthinkable position that we should live as if it should not count. The future is the possible, and possibilities always thrill.

All normal people shrink with horror from cruelty to children, but the abhorrence is often, of course, more emotional than reasoned. As Professor Karl Pearson said in a recent noble lecture (*On the Right of the Unborn Child*, Cambridge University Press, 1903):

We prosecute parents for cruelty to their children, but what is greater cruelty than bringing children into the world of whom we can predict on the average that a certain number will suffer from incurable disease, and that others without being afflicted will transmit that disease to the next generation?

It is only within the last two or three generations that man has begun to understand what heredity implies, and what disease is, and the majority

of people never think of either as controllable. But this ignorance is becoming criminal, and our acquiescence in it is socially suicidal. We venture to quote again from Pearson's important lecture:

"God," writes Martin Luther, "creates children and he will provide for them." I venture to hold that such an idea belongs to a religion which does not fit the moral needs of our nation today. It is, we know, man and not the Deity which creates children, and man is responsible for their *quality* as well as their quantity.

Professor Karl Pearson tabulates the percentage of school children suffering from inborn eye-defects, such as the divergence of the cornea from the spherical, or a maladjustment in the "depth" of the eye-ball;

the late Lord Shaftesbury was a champion of the born child; "we want some great champion of the unborn child." Personally, we have never been strongly moved by the philosophy of "rights"; the practical question is how the community can make the best of the lives in its charge—plant-lives, animal-lives, unborn child lives, infant lives, child lives, adolescent lives, men and women lives, old fogies' lives. But while the phraseology of "rights" does not appeal to us, we agree with all our heart with Pearson: "As the new generation is not responsible for its own existence, it needs the more a champion, whose clarion cry shall be: 'The child has a right to be well-born!'

Karl Pearson believes in the education of social sentiment. Certain undesirable parentages are at present

regarded with abhorrence, others with disfavor, others with an apprehensive shaking of the head. We have facts enough in many cases to warrant an extension of the *forbidden parentages*. The facts of heredity should be allowed to sink into the mind, to replace prejudice by conviction, and gradually to engender an extended morality scientifically informed.

But the positive is always more powerful than the negative. The immorality of bringing diseased and afflicted children into the world is undeniable, but let us think even more of the joy and pride of having fit children.

Sex in Stone

A CLAIM to have discovered sex differences in stones is made by Dr. Manoilov, who has been conducting experiments in Leningrad. The possibility of the existence of the male and female principle among minerals was suggested to me in the course of my researches on sex determination in human beings, animals, plants, etc., by means of radioactive tests, he said. I was struck by the fact that the same mineral possessing the same chemical properties has two forms of crystals, such as cubes and octagonal. I applied my reaction test to the different crystalline forms of the same mineral. I found in the case of the eleven most typical mineral pyrites that the cubic-shaped crystals gave a typical male reaction (depigmentation) upon the substance in which they had been submerged, while the octagonal shaped crystals gave a typical female reaction (pigmentation). This result I obtained in all cases. I hope to demonstrate that there is a consistent division into male and female throughout the whole of creation from stones to man.

CANADIAN NATIONAL GET GOLD MEDAL

Advice has been received at headquarters of the Canadian National Railways that they have been awarded by the jury of awards at the Toronto Exhibition the gold medal for their exhibit, which was installed in the Railways Building. This exhibit was a novel and attractive display of the progress made in Canada since Confederation, and was acclaimed one of the best attractions at the Exhibition.

You, Me, and the Plain Old Tin

A man's affection for his dog doesn't depend upon its show points, however good they may be. And so with Craven. The loyal and age-long adherence of thousands of smokers to the "plain old tin" is indicative of the tried and proved qualities of its contents.

No other tobacco is just like Craven—famous since the sixties, and still cured by the old-fashioned, natural and painstaking method that makes it so hard to find its equal.

In Ordinary or Broad Cut
Also in Cartridge Form

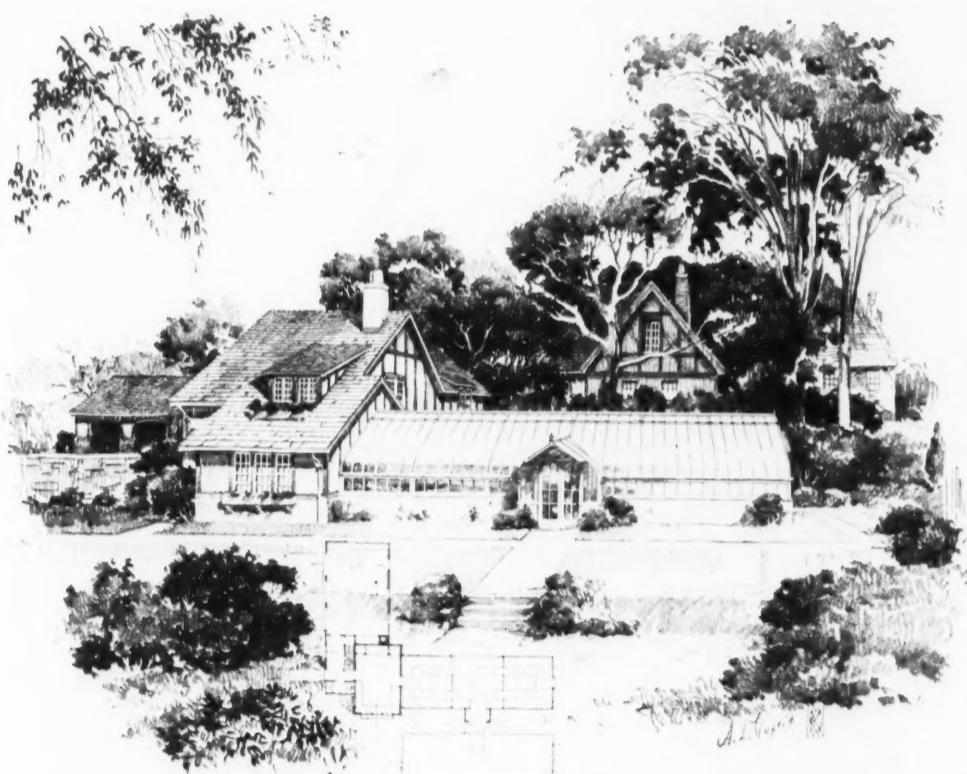
Made by
Carreras Ltd.
Est: 1788.

IMPORTED FROM LONDON
2 ozs. 50c. 4 ozs. \$1.00
Craven
Mixture Tobacco
in the Plain Old Tin



Preston Springs Hotel

Resident Physicians in
Attending
Mineral Baths
A Modern Hotel
Curative Springs
Excellent Cuisine
Elevator Service
For all information write to—
L. REES-HANSEN, MANAGER.
PRESTON ONTARIO CANADA



Where glorious summer comes to stay

THE breath of June laden with the fragrance of a hundred flowers—a riot of colour flung by nature in all her glorious abandon—a pathway of loveliness banked with the treasures of summertime—within a Lord and Burnham Glass Garden glorious summer has come to stay.

A Lord and Burnham Glass Garden captures and holds summertime hostage for its possessors—will capture and keep summertime for you.

Each Lord and Burnham Glass Garden is a Masterpiece in Craftsmanship—a thing of beauty. Designed to harmonize with its architectural environment, it becomes a part of the picture.

The illustration above shows a Lord and Burnham greenhouse on an estate of considerable size. We also make glass gardens for the most modest of requirements. From our beautiful though comparatively inexpensive "Dream Gardens" to the most exacting piece of greenhouse construction you will find that Lord and Burnham build a lifetime of quality into each creation.

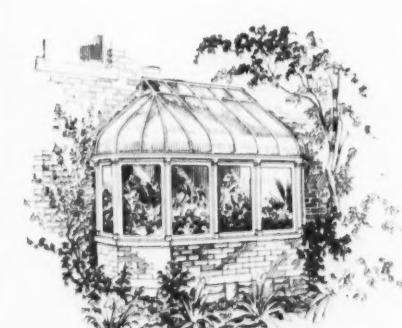
The prices are reasonable. Let us send you our illustrated booklet. For pictures complete the story where words are inadequate. Write today.

Lord & Burnham Co. Limited

Builders of Greenhouses and Makers of Boilers
Main Sales Office, Harbour Commission Bldg., Toronto, Ont.
920 Castle Bldg., Montreal, Que.
Head Office and Factory, St. Catharines, Ontario.



THE PRIME MINISTER'S RETURN
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin on arrival at Southampton after their successful Canadian tour.



This little "Dream Garden" shows the delightful possibilities of a small conservatory.

Tin
his dog
its show
they may be,
royaland
thousands
an old tin
and provi-
ments.

The Graven—
tillured by
and painstak-
hard to find

Cut
form
de by
s Ltd.
1788.



SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 24, 1927

Why Hudson Bay Railway Will Go to Fort Churchill Instead of Port Nelson

By F. C. Pickwell, Saturday Night's Western Representative Resident in Winnipeg.

FOLLOWING a personal investigation, backed by available technical data, Mr. Frederick Palmer, an outstanding British engineer, has decided on Fort Churchill as the terminus for the Hudson Bay Railway. His judgment has been confirmed by the Dominion Government, and this angle to the long standing controversy has at least once more been settled. The final decision is in accord with what has long been contended by SATURDAY NIGHT, based on comparative drawings and reports made by prominent engineers who had covered the situation at both Port Nelson and Fort Churchill. To anyone who has made an unbiased study of the problem, there really could not have been any other judgment,—if future development is to be based on common sense and ordinary business ethics.

Many are still not satisfied, but the substance of their argument is neither sound nor constructive. Too much has already been broadcasted along that line during the last few years by organized promoters and poorly informed or biased newspaper writers. For that reason it is gratifying to find Hon. C. A. Dunning so ready to adhere to the advice of Mr. Palmer, in spite of a campaign to influence the government and politicians against any such decision. What our own competent engineers and mariners long ago placed in evidence is now confirmed by Mr. Palmer, so the vexed question of ports should be definitely and finally settled—and taken out of politics.

Briefly, Mr. Palmer decided in favor of Churchill because it affords a real harbor, in which shipping facilities may be provided in calm water, protected from all storms by the surrounding rocky cliffs. The estimated cost of corresponding accommodation at Nelson and Churchill disclose a marked advantage in favor of the latter. The figures show that, including interest during the period of construction, the cost at Churchill will be less than one-third of what would be required to complete Nelson. Even after adding the cost of 87 miles of railway to Churchill, the cost at this place will be only about one-half of the Nelson port estimate. The cost at Churchill is placed at \$7,000,000, as compared to \$21,000,000 at Nelson. These estimates do not fit in very well with the figures handed out from time to time for western consumption by certain organizations.

Mr. Palmer sets the time for completion of the work at Churchill at three years, or one-half of the time necessary to carry out the Nelson plans. At the same time Churchill provides completely sheltered port for shipping from the moment the entrance is passed, while at Nelson no shelter can be confidently relied upon until the wharf is reached,—and then only by the provision of breakwaters.

The annual charges, including interest, operation and maintenance would be about a million dollars greater at Nelson than at Churchill. At both Nelson and Churchill the sites admit of considerable extensions, but at much less cost at Churchill than at Nelson. The wharf, either in its initial or extended stage, would at Nelson be governed by the limited nature of its approach, to vessels of 26 feet draft during a brief period around high water at neap tides, unless much increased expenditure is incurred in dredging. It is limited to a draft of 28 feet, even after this dredging is done, unless still further expenditure of a prohibitive character is undertaken. At Churchill the accommodation proposed will, in the initial development, admit of 28 draft vessels during the 24 hours of each day, while for extensions there is no practical limit to the draft of vessels which may be provided for.

*

THE evidence regarding ice conditions at both ports is vague and inconclusive, and no satisfactory or reliable decision can be given in regard thereto, according to Mr. Palmer. It has been stated that the river at Churchill freezes over earlier than the Nelson river does, and also that bay ice blocks the entrance to Nelson for a later period than that over which Churchill entrance is closed. But, in the absence of any evidence dealing directly with the navigation aspect of the question, Mr. Palmer says, it is impossible to say that either port is open to ocean-going steamers for a longer or shorter period than the other.

In view of the fact that over six million dollars have

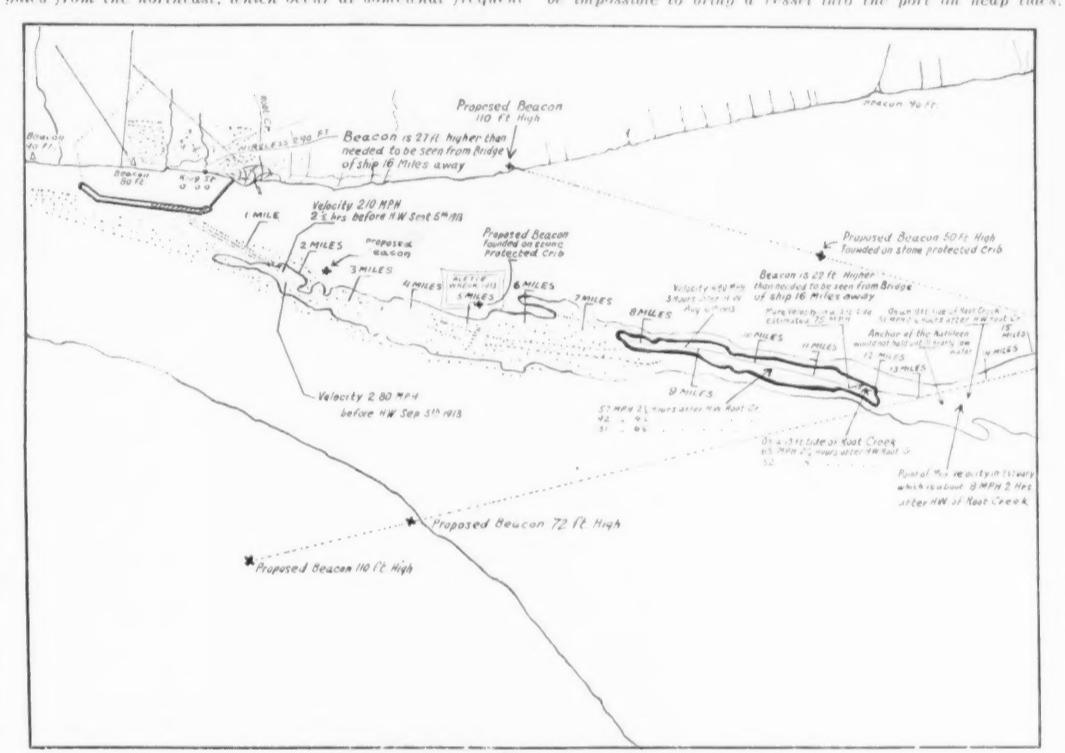
already been spent in a vain effort to make an international harbor at Port Nelson, now an admitted mistake, —which has been so persistently favored by a certain western element,—it is worth while to give Mr. Palmer's description, as it now stands, so the man on the street may view the situation for himself. It will then be an easy matter to compare this unfortunate venture with the Nature-made harbor at Churchill, where ocean vessels have been anchoring in safety from storms for generations without the expenditure of a dollar. Mr. Palmer thus describes Nelson in detail:

"The port at Nelson is a roadstead in the estuary of the river of that name. It is open to the bay and exposed to gales from the northeast, which occur at somewhat frequent

intervals during the period of navigation. The work done so far consists of preparing an island site, at which a wharf can be built, and nothing of a permanent nature exists, to-day beyond the superstructure of a bridge, about 3,500 feet long, leading from the west shore to the island, which constitutes the site referred to. It may be mentioned here that the site selected for the works, and the methods proposed for providing a wharf, afford as satisfactory a scheme for a port on this river as can be devised.

"The island is situated 22 miles up the estuary from the 30 feet depth contour in the bay. An irregular shoal extends from mile 19 to mile 13½ over which the governing depth is 20½ feet. From mile 13 to 7½ a deep channel or hole exists, with depth varying from 24 to 94 feet. From mile 7½ to 3½ the governing depth is 18 feet, and from mile 3½ to the downstream end of the wharf a channel is proposed to be cut through depths varying from 18 feet at the lower end to about 2 feet at the wharf. The proposed channel, which is intended to be 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep, will therefore entail dredging, not only from the wharf to mile 3½ but also to mile 7½.

"The rise of the tide above the spring tide low water



PROPOSED MAN-MADE HARBOR AT PORT NELSON
Partial reproduction of a Government map showing Nelson lay-out, with no coast protection. Line to right of artificial island shown is reached by single-track steel bridge, nearly two miles long. Wharf facilities were to be provided along this man-made island—where water is shown to be two and three feet deep at low tide. In the circuitous channel to sea, for over seven miles the depths range from five to twenty-five feet. From mile eight to twelve, within lake-shaped areas, the depth ranges from forty to sixty feet. From mile thirteen to twenty-one, the depth ranges twenty to thirty feet. Anchors are to be used in the narrow areas, and the wharf is to be built for the open sea. Only fifteen miles of course are shown in this reproduction. On both sides are mud-flats at low tide. Competent engineers have long adjudged it one of the most treacherous roadsteads on the Hudson Bay coast. This is the harbor where over six million dollars had already been spent before given up as a bad job.

intervals during the period of navigation. The work done so far consists of preparing an island site, at which a wharf can be built, and nothing of a permanent nature exists, to-day beyond the superstructure of a bridge, about 3,500 feet long, leading from the west shore to the island, which constitutes the site referred to. It may be mentioned here that the site selected for the works, and the methods proposed for providing a wharf, afford as satisfactory a scheme for a port on this river as can be devised.

"The island is situated 22 miles up the estuary from the 30 feet depth contour in the bay. An irregular shoal extends from mile 19 to mile 13½ over which the governing depth is 20½ feet. From mile 13 to 7½ a deep channel or hole exists, with depth varying from 24 to 94 feet. From mile 7½ to 3½ the governing depth is 18 feet, and from mile 3½ to the downstream end of the wharf a channel is proposed to be cut through depths varying from 18 feet at the lower end to about 2 feet at the wharf. The proposed channel, which is intended to be 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep, will therefore entail dredging, not only from the wharf to mile 3½ but also to mile 7½.

"The rise of the tide above the spring tide low water

level ranges from 17 feet at spring tide to 13½ feet neap tide at mile 19, while at the wharf the range is from 15 feet at spring tides to 10 feet at neap tides, and high water at mile 19 occurs 40 minutes earlier than at the wharf. Vessels of 26 feet draft entering the river at neap tides would, in order to cross the shoals referred to, have to pass mile 19 at some time between two hours before, and the time for high water, whereas outward-bound vessels of this draft would, in order to have sufficient depth of water over the outer shoal at mile

30 feet depth contour in the bay. An irregular shoal extends from mile 19 to mile 13½ over which the governing depth is 20½ feet. From mile 13 to 7½ a deep channel or hole exists, with depth varying from 24 to 94 feet. From mile 7½ to 3½ the governing depth is 18 feet, and from mile 3½ to the downstream end of the wharf a channel is proposed to be cut through depths varying from 18 feet at the lower end to about 2 feet at the wharf. The proposed channel, which is intended to be 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep, will therefore entail dredging, not only from the wharf to mile 3½ but also to mile 7½.

"The rise of the tide above the spring tide low water

level ranges from 17 feet at spring tide to 13½ feet neap tide at mile 19, while at the wharf the range is from 15 feet at spring tides to 10 feet at neap tides, and high water at mile 19 occurs 40 minutes earlier than at the wharf. Vessels of 26 feet draft entering the river at neap tides would, in order to cross the shoals referred to, have to pass mile 19 at some time between two hours before, and the time for high water, whereas outward-bound vessels of this draft would, in order to have sufficient depth of water over the outer shoal at mile

30 feet depth contour in the bay. An irregular shoal extends from mile 19 to mile 13½ over which the governing depth is 20½ feet. From mile 13 to 7½ a deep channel or hole exists, with depth varying from 24 to 94 feet. From mile 7½ to 3½ the governing depth is 18 feet, and from mile 3½ to the downstream end of the wharf a channel is proposed to be cut through depths varying from 18 feet at the lower end to about 2 feet at the wharf. The proposed channel, which is intended to be 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep, will therefore entail dredging, not only from the wharf to mile 3½ but also to mile 7½.

"The rise of the tide above the spring tide low water

level ranges from 17 feet at spring tide to 13½ feet neap tide at mile 19, while at the wharf the range is from 15 feet at spring tides to 10 feet at neap tides, and high water at mile 19 occurs 40 minutes earlier than at the wharf. Vessels of 26 feet draft entering the river at neap tides would, in order to cross the shoals referred to, have to pass mile 19 at some time between two hours before, and the time for high water, whereas outward-bound vessels of this draft would, in order to have sufficient depth of water over the outer shoal at mile

30 feet depth contour in the bay. An irregular shoal extends from mile 19 to mile 13½ over which the governing depth is 20½ feet. From mile 13 to 7½ a deep channel or hole exists, with depth varying from 24 to 94 feet. From mile 7½ to 3½ the governing depth is 18 feet, and from mile 3½ to the downstream end of the wharf a channel is proposed to be cut through depths varying from 18 feet at the lower end to about 2 feet at the wharf. The proposed channel, which is intended to be 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep, will therefore entail dredging, not only from the wharf to mile 3½ but also to mile 7½.

"The rise of the tide above the spring tide low water

level ranges from 17 feet at spring tide to 13½ feet neap tide at mile 19, while at the wharf the range is from 15 feet at spring tides to 10 feet at neap tides, and high water at mile 19 occurs 40 minutes earlier than at the wharf. Vessels of 26 feet draft entering the river at neap tides would, in order to cross the shoals referred to, have to pass mile 19 at some time between two hours before, and the time for high water, whereas outward-bound vessels of this draft would, in order to have sufficient depth of water over the outer shoal at mile

30 feet depth contour in the bay. An irregular shoal extends from mile 19 to mile 13½ over which the governing depth is 20½ feet. From mile 13 to 7½ a deep channel or hole exists, with depth varying from 24 to 94 feet. From mile 7½ to 3½ the governing depth is 18 feet, and from mile 3½ to the downstream end of the wharf a channel is proposed to be cut through depths varying from 18 feet at the lower end to about 2 feet at the wharf. The proposed channel, which is intended to be 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep, will therefore entail dredging, not only from the wharf to mile 3½ but also to mile 7½.

"The rise of the tide above the spring tide low water

level ranges from 17 feet at spring tide to 13½ feet neap tide at mile 19, while at the wharf the range is from 15 feet at spring tides to 10 feet at neap tides, and high water at mile 19 occurs 40 minutes earlier than at the wharf. Vessels of 26 feet draft entering the river at neap tides would, in order to cross the shoals referred to, have to pass mile 19 at some time between two hours before, and the time for high water, whereas outward-bound vessels of this draft would, in order to have sufficient depth of water over the outer shoal at mile

30 feet depth contour in the bay. An irregular shoal extends from mile 19 to mile 13½ over which the governing depth is 20½ feet. From mile 13 to 7½ a deep channel or hole exists, with depth varying from 24 to 94 feet. From mile 7½ to 3½ the governing depth is 18 feet, and from mile 3½ to the downstream end of the wharf a channel is proposed to be cut through depths varying from 18 feet at the lower end to about 2 feet at the wharf. The proposed channel, which is intended to be 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep, will therefore entail dredging, not only from the wharf to mile 3½ but also to mile 7½.

"The rise of the tide above the spring tide low water

level ranges from 17 feet at spring tide to 13½ feet neap tide at mile 19, while at the wharf the range is from 15 feet at spring tides to 10 feet at neap tides, and high water at mile 19 occurs 40 minutes earlier than at the wharf. Vessels of 26 feet draft entering the river at neap tides would, in order to cross the shoals referred to, have to pass mile 19 at some time between two hours before, and the time for high water, whereas outward-bound vessels of this draft would, in order to have sufficient depth of water over the outer shoal at mile

30 feet depth contour in the bay. An irregular shoal extends from mile 19 to mile 13½ over which the governing depth is 20½ feet. From mile 13 to 7½ a deep channel or hole exists, with depth varying from 24 to 94 feet. From mile 7½ to 3½ the governing depth is 18 feet, and from mile 3½ to the downstream end of the wharf a channel is proposed to be cut through depths varying from 18 feet at the lower end to about 2 feet at the wharf. The proposed channel, which is intended to be 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep, will therefore entail dredging, not only from the wharf to mile 3½ but also to mile 7½.

"The rise of the tide above the spring tide low water

level ranges from 17 feet at spring tide to 13½ feet neap tide at mile 19, while at the wharf the range is from 15 feet at spring tides to 10 feet at neap tides, and high water at mile 19 occurs 40 minutes earlier than at the wharf. Vessels of 26 feet draft entering the river at neap tides would, in order to cross the shoals referred to, have to pass mile 19 at some time between two hours before, and the time for high water, whereas outward-bound vessels of this draft would, in order to have sufficient depth of water over the outer shoal at mile

30 feet depth contour in the bay. An irregular shoal extends from mile 19 to mile 13½ over which the governing depth is 20½ feet. From mile 13 to 7½ a deep channel or hole exists, with depth varying from 24 to 94 feet. From mile 7½ to 3½ the governing depth is 18 feet, and from mile 3½ to the downstream end of the wharf a channel is proposed to be cut through depths varying from 18 feet at the lower end to about 2 feet at the wharf. The proposed channel, which is intended to be 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep, will therefore entail dredging, not only from the wharf to mile 3½ but also to mile 7½.

"The rise of the tide above the spring tide low water

level ranges from 17 feet at spring tide to 13½ feet neap tide at mile 19, while at the wharf the range is from 15 feet at spring tides to 10 feet at neap tides, and high water at mile 19 occurs 40 minutes earlier than at the wharf. Vessels of 26 feet draft entering the river at neap tides would, in order to cross the shoals referred to, have to pass mile 19 at some time between two hours before, and the time for high water, whereas outward-bound vessels of this draft would, in order to have sufficient depth of water over the outer shoal at mile

30 feet depth contour in the bay. An irregular shoal extends from mile 19 to mile 13½ over which the governing depth is 20½ feet. From mile 13 to 7½ a deep channel or hole exists, with depth varying from 24 to 94 feet. From mile 7½ to 3½ the governing depth is 18 feet, and from mile 3½ to the downstream end of the wharf a channel is proposed to be cut through depths varying from 18 feet at the lower end to about 2 feet at the wharf. The proposed channel, which is intended to be 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep, will therefore entail dredging, not only from the wharf to mile 3½ but also to mile 7½.

"The rise of the tide above the spring tide low water

level ranges from 17 feet at spring tide to 13½ feet neap tide at mile 19, while at the wharf the range is from 15 feet at spring tides to 10 feet at neap tides, and high water at mile 19 occurs 40 minutes earlier than at the wharf. Vessels of 26 feet draft entering the river at neap tides would, in order to cross the shoals referred to, have to pass mile 19 at some time between two hours before, and the time for high water, whereas outward-bound vessels of this draft would, in order to have sufficient depth of water over the outer shoal at mile

30 feet depth contour in the bay. An irregular shoal extends from mile 19 to mile 13½ over which the governing depth is 20½ feet. From mile 13 to 7½ a deep channel or hole exists, with depth varying from 24 to 94 feet. From mile 7½ to 3½ the governing depth is 18 feet, and from mile 3½ to the downstream end of the wharf a channel is proposed to be cut through depths varying from 18 feet at the lower end to about 2 feet at the wharf. The proposed channel, which is intended to be 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep, will therefore entail dredging, not only from the wharf to mile 3½ but also to mile 7½.

"The rise of the tide above the spring tide low water

level ranges from 17 feet at spring tide to 13½ feet neap tide at mile 19, while at the wharf the range is from 15 feet at spring tides to 10 feet at neap tides, and high water at mile 19 occurs 40 minutes earlier than at the wharf. Vessels of 26 feet draft entering the river at neap tides would, in order to cross the shoals referred to, have to pass mile 19 at some time between two hours before, and the time for high water, whereas outward-bound vessels of this draft would, in order to have sufficient depth of water over the outer shoal at mile

30 feet depth contour in the bay. An irregular shoal extends from mile 19 to mile 13½ over which the governing depth is 20½ feet. From mile 13 to 7½ a deep channel or hole exists, with depth varying from 24 to 94 feet. From mile 7½ to 3½ the governing depth is 18 feet, and from mile 3½ to the downstream end of the wharf a channel is proposed to be cut through depths varying from 18 feet at the lower end to about 2 feet at the wharf. The proposed channel, which is intended to be 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep, will therefore entail dredging, not only from the wharf to mile 3½ but also to mile 7½.

"The rise of the tide above the spring tide low water

level ranges from 17 feet at spring tide to 13½ feet neap tide at mile 19, while at the wharf the range is from 15 feet at spring tides to 10 feet at neap tides, and high water at mile 19 occurs 40 minutes earlier than at the wharf. Vessels of 26 feet draft entering the river at neap tides would, in order to cross the shoals referred to, have to pass mile 19 at some time between two hours before, and the time for high water, whereas outward-bound vessels of this draft would, in order to have sufficient depth of water over the outer shoal at mile

30 feet depth contour in the bay. An irregular shoal extends from mile 19 to mile 13½ over which the governing depth is 20½ feet. From mile 13 to 7½ a deep channel or hole exists, with depth varying from 24 to 94 feet. From mile 7½ to 3½ the governing depth is 18 feet, and from mile 3½ to the downstream end of the wharf a channel is proposed to be cut through depths varying from 18 feet at the lower end to about 2 feet at the wharf. The proposed channel, which is intended to be 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep, will therefore entail dredging, not only from the wharf to mile 3½ but also to mile 7½.

Safe Investments

Our fifty-seven years' experience makes our financial service desirable for careful investors.

Telephone Elgin 0341

JOHN STARK & CO.
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
MONTRÉAL CURB MARKET
Royal Bank Bldg., TORONTO
Established 1870



paid on deposits—
subject to withdrawal
by cheque

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY
King & Victoria Sts., Toronto
23 Simcoe St. N., Oshawa
Established 1884

We can offer
Canadian Vickers Ltd.
First Mortgage 6% Bonds
Due 1st Aug., 1947
Circular sent on request.

BROWNE, UROUHART & COMPANY LIMITED
INVESTMENT BONDS
180 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

We recommend
Hamilton Dairies Zimmerknit
Preferred and Common
DENMAN & CO.
LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
HAMILTON, ONT.
BRANCH BELLEVILLE, ONT.

STOCKS GRAIN
CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL
AND MINING SHARES
A. L. HUDSON & COMPANY
Members
New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb Market
New York Produce Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Montreal Stock Exchange
Standard Stock & Mining Exchange
Standard Bank Bldg.,
Toronto
Phone: Elgin 1104

Bonds, a Good Investment

Bonds, broadly speaking, are the safest security. Arthur G. Davis, Investors Protective Bureau, Chicago, in the American Magazine, says:

"A bondholder is a preferred creditor."

"His returns are not a matter of speculation, but of definite increase in value."

The holder of any United First Mortgage Bond holds these:

"The completely safe-
guarded legal obligation of
the owner of a valuable prop-
erty, secured by a pledge of
that property, to repay at a
certain date a certain principal
sum of money."

"By Coupons, payable semi-
annually, he receives interest
of such a bond for the inter-
est upon it at a stated rate."

"No one of such payments of
interest is ever deducted from
the principal sum of money."

"Write us for details
of issues offering now."

UNITED BOND CO., Ltd.

287 Bay Street, TORONTO
Imperial Bank Bldg., WINDSOR



WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH HOLLINGER?

Editor, Gold and Dross

What is the matter with Hollinger? This is a question one can hear almost at every place where mining stocks are being discussed. It is a puzzle difficult to figure out to the experienced trader as it is to the novice. Here is a stock representing one of the richest gold mines in the world; a stock which has been recommended for years by the most conservative people as the safest gold mining investment in the country; a stock which has consistently paid its dividends, a mine that has constantly increased its production and enlarged its reserves; and just when everything looked rosy, when production reached a tonnage higher than ever before, when the whole Canadian mining outlook was getting brighter than ever before; just when the public was beginning to fully appreciate the developments of the North country, just then the bottom drops out of the shares on the market and they register a decline of nearly 30 per cent. in a few weeks.

Furthermore, as the decline is proceeding on the market, rumors of an adverse nature are being circulated as to developments on the property. And while the financial and mining press is attempting to refute the importance of the rumors and is endeavoring to assure the public that there is nothing radically wrong at the mine, and while the shareholders who had invested their good money in the enterprise are keenly watching with hungry eyes for some official information that might relieve their worrying minds, the directors and officials of the company, who certainly must know whether the rumors are true or not, have chosen to maintain a deep silence about the matter and leave the shareholders to grope in the dark.

Then one day, when a break of unusual proportion occurs in the shares, increasing alarmingly the uneasiness of the public, the president of the company is called up by one of the newspapers and a short statement is obtained from him to the effect that everything was O.K. on the property. But here is where the plot thickens and the mystery becomes more puzzling than ever before; because while the immediate effect of the publication of this statement was to cause the shares to rebound quickly to \$18.00 and above, they soon, however, began to decline again. And the question is again raised, What is the matter with Hollinger? Since there is nothing wrong with the mine why are the shares declining? Surely there must be some reason and someone certainly knows the reason.

Is it possible that somebody is merely playing a game? A game of which the shareholders are being made the victims? One does not want to believe that in the case of Hollinger, Hollinger officials and directors have in the past always given their shareholders a square deal and treated them fairly. If they would only come out now frankly and openly and clear the air, the shareholders would at least feel that no unfair advantage is being taken of them by the directors. But with this mystery surrounding the Hollinger affair what can the shareholders think of it?

Unfortunately there have been cases in the mining camp where shareholders have suffered financial loss not only because the property in which they were interested did not measure up to expectations but because directors and so-called insiders have taken unfair advantage of them. There have been instances of some wild manipulations in some mining stocks, and there has been even a case where the officers sold to the public millions of shares more than has ever been authorized by the company. One wonders how such a thing was ever allowed to occur in the first place and since it did occur, why those who were responsible for it were allowed to go unpunished, and in this way set a dangerous precedent.

In our efforts to develop Canadian mining resources, is it not enough that the shareholders must take a risk on the possibility of finding ore bodies in the particular property, and on the competency of the management to develop these bodies properly when they are found, but he must also be loaded with the additional risk of the possibility of deliberate deceit on the part of the officials? In the interests of our country, and in the interests of the great mining future that is predicted for this country, is it not desirable to stamp out unfair practices in the mining camp, and could not the shareholders themselves do it if they would only make an attempt? I believe they could.

The one remedy for the evils in mining stocks, in my opinion, lies in education and publicity. But not only through the medium of the press. The press has done splendidly in that respect as far as it was able to do. But education and publicity through personal touch by means of organization among the shareholders themselves. In our present generation any group of people that have a common interest in some economic field usually form an organization to protect the interests of that field. We have labor organizations, manufacturers' organizations, professional associations, and even an association of mining companies. Why then could we not also have a mining shareholders' association to look after the interests of shareholders and see that they get the square deal to which they are entitled?

The amount of capital contributed by shareholders to mining investments and speculations in Canada runs into millions of dollars. Surely a sum sufficiently handsome to justify the creation of a central body that will endeavor to obtain fair treatment for the shareholder. The home of such an association could also be used as a centre of education on matters pertaining to investments and speculations by means of lectures, talks and discussions. What do your readers think about starting such an association?

H. A. G., Montreal, Que.

Three things appear to be wrong with Hollinger, and the first of these is the fact that speculators have for years closed their eyes to possible disappointments. They have failed to take into account the fact that mining is a wasting industry and that every dollar taken out of Hollinger is leaving exactly one dollar less to be mined.

Secondly, mineralization has been showing a tendency to take toward the east. The length of mineralization as possible to see at this time is less at depth than it is near surface. Efforts may be made to refute this observation, but the fact remains.

Third, there has been a tendency during the past year or so to juggle with public opinion. In 1928 the president of Hollinger made the definite statement that an increase to 8,000 tons daily would be an accomplished fact at an early date. Shareholders based calculations on that statement, and the quotations for shares commenced to discount the results of such capacity. In 1926

a daily newspaper quoted an official as saying the reference to 8,000 tons daily capacity had only been so much bluff in connection with litigation of that time. Now, in September, 1927, the manager of Hollinger is quoted as having declared a capacity of 8,000 tons daily to be still the objective.

I do not profess to know what capacity will be ultimately attained at Hollinger. But, whether that capacity should be 7,000 tons per day, or whether it should reach 8,000 or even 10,000 tons, the record would not stand out as fulfillment of the promise made by Mr. Timmins in 1923. That is one of the things which appears to be wrong with Hollinger.

As regards the condition of the mine, the ore in sight and the general conditions are such as to assure production on a very big scale for many years to come. While the length of mineralization appears to be lessening at depth, yet this should not be misinterpreted as meaning that very deep mining will not be carried on in the "easterly" part of the mine. Keep this in mind: *It is in the westerly half of the mine where there is the threat of shallow mineralization.*

The outlook is that Hollinger may yield sufficient profit to justify the current quotations. If this proves to be so, the enterprise will stand out as the greatest gold mine so far worked in the Western Hemisphere.

In my opinion, a policy of reticence on the part of Hollinger directors will go farther toward destruction of confidence than will a bare statement of fact which might even show some degree of disappointment regarding mine conditions.

Some time ago, it was intimated that a statement would be authorized by Mr. Timmins and prepared by Mr. Brigham. Possibly by the time this comment gets into print, the statement from Mr. Brigham will have been issued. At the moment, there is a general hope that the statement, if made, will be frank and to the point.



HON. W. E. RANEY, K.C.
Who, with Mr. John M. McEvoy, K.C., of London, Ont., has been appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario. In consequence of the appointment, Mr. Raneys has resigned as Member for the electoral district of Prince Edward in the Ontario Legislature, in which he was leader of the Progressive Party. His resignation will, of course, necessitate a by-election in Prince Edward.

CREDIT TO ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

In these columns SATURDAY NIGHT has been naming week after week brokers whose representations by telegraph, telephone and tipster sheets have been designed altogether to relieve Canadians of money, and not by any chance to make it for them. We have warned our readers not to have anything to do with strangers who offered them wealth in these ways, and the mounting record of losses sustained by those who have trusted not wisely but too well more than justifies all that we had to say.

The Ontario Government has raided the offices of two firms whose names have occurred repeatedly in these columns, and it is evident that they are out to root out these chaps who have only come up into Canada with the object of cleaning up all they can and then making a getaway. Quick action is imperative in such cases, and we are therefore glad to see that the Ontario Government is fully alive to this necessity. It has authorized representatives of the Attorney-General to enter brokerage offices, unannounced, with detectives and auditors to search upon any suspicion, for fraud, bucketing or keeping a gaming house, on the strength of a warrant.

This search warrant empowers immediate scrutiny of books and records, and additional warrants may be carried by the representatives of the crown for the arrest of the principals of the firm if illegal practices are uncovered.

If these measures are followed up vigorously there will soon be very few of these Companies operating in the Province of Ontario. Montreal is even more in need of a clean-up campaign of this kind than is Ontario.

CHARLES STEWART & COMPANY RAIDED

A. G. Wellandport, Ont. and E. S. Kingston, Ont. Since we advised E. S. to get in touch with the Attorney-General's Department as soon as possible because the experience he related agreed with that of many others who had lost heavily through operations of Charles Stewart & Company, Limited, the Attorney-General's Department has instituted an inquiry into the operations of this Company and of the Wm. C. Benner & Company, Limited, both with offices in the Canadian Pacific Railway Building, Toronto. All the salesmen had flown because they feared similar treatment to that given the employees of Worthington & Company a week or two earlier. Both concerns were organized by a New York man named Cooperman, who came to Toronto and induced two Toronto mining men to lend their names for purposes of incorporation. He then brought in a squad of high pressure telephone salesmen and started operations. Through the telephone they induced a number of people to buy stocks on margin, but it is reported that the stocks were not bought, although the customers were informed that they had been. When the customers thought they saw a profit, Stewart & Company induced them to put further money into stocks like North American Development on representations that this stock would rise quickly. It would fall instead as revealed by quotations from that home of ill-starred ventures, the Montreal Mining Exchange. On such an exchange, and especially with such a stock, it was easy by means of assistants, to run the price up or down at will. Neither

A. E. AMES & CO. LIMITED

Business Established 1889

CANADIAN Government, Municipal & Corporation SECURITIES

53 KING ST. WEST - TORONTO 2
TRANSPORTATION BLDG. MONTREAL
11 WALL STREET - NEW YORK
LONDON BLDG. - VANCOUVER
BELMONT HOUSE - VICTORIA, B.C.
GRESHAM HOUSE - OLD BROAD ST.
LONDON, E.C. 2, ENGLAND

INQUIRIES INVITED

BONGARD & COMPANY

STOCK BROKERS and FINANCIAL AGENTS
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Members Montreal Stock Exchange

STOCKS, BONDS and UNLISTED SECURITIES

244 Bay Street Elgin 5381-2-3-4 Toronto

OSLER & HAMMOND

F. G. OSLER
H. F. MARRIOTT
G. T. CHISHOLM
H. FRANKS

Stock Brokers and Financial Agents

Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange

21 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO

McDougall & Cowans

(Members Montreal Stock Exchange)
(Members Montreal Curb Exchange)

130 St. James Street, Montreal

Branch Offices:

Halifax, Saint John, N. B., Quebec, Ottawa,
Toronto, Winnipeg.
Connected by Private Wires

WATT & WATT

E. H. WATT
T. C. E. WATT
F. G. VENABLES

MEMBERS:

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
MONTREAL CURB MARKET

NEW YORK CURB (ASSOCIATE)

Private wire connections to all important financial centres.

6 JORDAN STREET - ADEL 3222 - TORONTO

Canada Gypsum and Alabastine, Limited

6½% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1942

The Company is the largest manufacturer in Canada of gypsum products, such as wall board, partition and roof tiles, hard wall plaster and plaster of Paris, the sole producer in Canada of "Alabastine" and, in addition, a large producer of hydrated lime and other lime products. Its business represents a continuous successful record of operation since 1886.

Fixed assets are valued at \$2,162,336, against \$1,250,000 of Bonds. Earnings for the year ended May 31st, 1927, after operating and maintenance expenses and local taxes, were \$248,846 — equivalent to 3 times present annual bond interest requirement.

Price: 100 and accrued interest,
to yield 6½%

Descriptive circular on request.

Royal Securities Corporation LIMITED

164 St. James Street, Montreal
Toronto, Halifax, Saint John, Quebec
Winnipeg, Vancouver, New York

A.J.Pattison,Jr.&Co. LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS

BONDS AND SHARES

"Specialists Unlisted Bonds and Stocks"

219 Bay Street, (Ground Floor) Toronto

Elgin 5101-5102-5103
5104-5105-5106

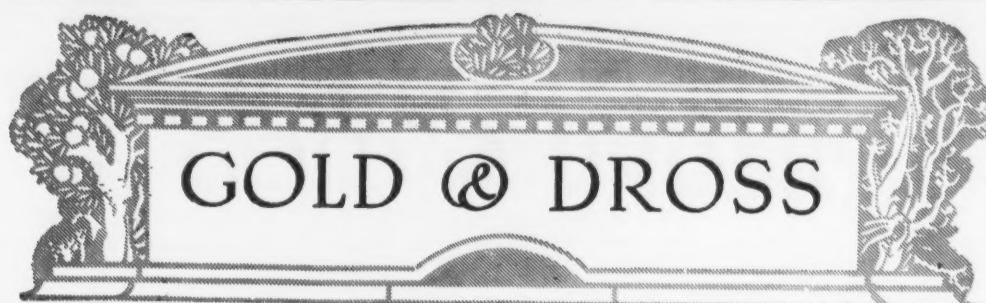
6% and Safety

A bond issue of a successful Company, with established earnings, specifically secured by deposited collateral, which is guaranteed against all loss by an old-established British Insurance Company.

You insure your Life—you insure your Home—why not insure your Investments?

Write for particulars.

HOUSSER WOOD & CO. LIMITED INVESTMENT BANKERS ROYAL BANK BLDG.—TORONTO



Benner or Stewart seem to have understood the nature of the business to which they lent their names.

As for A. G., General Motors stock is good, but your purchase of Continental Smelting and Refining Company stock, also on margin, throws you open to being buried on both. A drop in it would extinguish your gains on General Motors, even if the latter stock had been bought.

C.P.R. COMMON FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR EMPLOYEES

Editor, Gold and Dross.

I would like to get your valued advice on the purchase of C. P. R. stock (Employees' Issue) at \$150.00 a share. Will this stock when issued be on an equal footing as the common stock that you now purchase from your broker? Do you think the price is rather high, compared with the price that other Corporations sell their stock to employees?

The market was stabilized around this price for some months prior to rumors getting out about the extra stock issue, also the same price is asked from shareholder and employee alike. Do you think C. P. R. can hold its present position when 37 millions are put on the market? I take from reading your paper quite frequently, that you have not got a weakness for the "Rails," but your valued opinion on this matter will be greatly appreciated. I saved a friend from Brooks Steam Motors last week.

Yours truly,

E. D. Wetaskiwin, Alta.

The offer made to employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of ordinary shares at a price of \$150.00 a share seems to me to be an exceptional opportunity which they should avail themselves of.

NATHANIEL GILBERT ARRESTED

"Local newspapers report the arrest in Toronto, Canada, of Nathaniel Gilbert and six others on charges of conspiracy to defraud a Pembroke, Ontario, man of \$35,000. In June of 1927 a Nathaniel Goldberg, alias Nat Gilbert, was a defendant in injunction proceedings brought by the Attorney General of New York State under the Martin Fraud Act," says a Boston Better Business Bureau Bulletin dated Sept. 13th.

"Goldberg, alias Gilbert, operated in Boston for a few months. Goldberg and Chester Gumpert published a tipster sheet in New York called the 'Wall Street Chronicle' until they ran afoul of the Martin Fraud Act. They both then moved to Boston and the 'Wall Street Chronicle' was published here by Coshnear Jones & Company and used in promoting the sale of the stock of Alamos Silver-Mines Company, listed on the Boston Curb Exchange. This stock sold at a high of \$2.37 1/2 and was recently quoted no bid, 8c asked."

"Gilbert later formed a brokerage partnership with David Palmer and operated as Gilbert, Palmer & Company. This company promoted Cheyenne Oil Company stock, listed on the Boston Curb Exchange, using a tipster sheet called 'Market Wisdom.' This stock sold at a high of \$1.37 1/2 and was recently quoted at 3c bid.

The Tipster sheet 'Market Wisdom' was also used in promoting the sale of the stock of Perpetual Petroleum Corporation, listed on the Boston Curb Exchange and promoted also by the 'Financial Censor,' published by William Harper, Jr., and by 'Spear's Ticker Topics,' published by Guy M. Spear & Company. This stock sold at a high of \$2.12 1/2. It sold at a low of 15c before being unlisted on the Boston Curb Exchange."

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

CAMERON, MICHEL & CO., INC., AND KAY COPPER COMPANY

THE Better Business Bureau, of New York City, announced in its last quarterly report that preliminary injunctions have been obtained by the Attorney General of New York State, under the Martin Act, against Cameron, Michel & Company, Inc., Copper Exploration Company, George F. Shurtliff, Herbert C. Locke and John T. Locke and against Kay Copper Corporation, Boyd Hassett Company, James J. Godfrey; Charles Wayne Boyd, Thomas M. Hassett, Bernard H. Sheftels, Ernest H. Whiting, Leslie Whiting and E. H. Whiting & Company. Both Cameron, Michel & Company and Kay Copper Corporation have been active in selling stock in Massachusetts through the mails. A recent promotion of Cameron, Michel & Company was the stock of Canario Copper Company. In 1926 Cameron, Michel & Company purchased the "Mines Handbook" from Harvey Weed,

now engineer for George Graham Rice, ex-convict and fraudulent promoter. Cameron, Michel & Company solicited subscriptions to a so-called "Mines Handbook Service," which purported to give weekly unbiased analyses of copper stocks, but which also contained favorable information regarding Canario Copper Company and Buckeye Copper, their latest promotion.

"Saturday Night" warned its readers against nearly all of these.

HOW IT CAN BE DONE

Editor, Gold and Dross.

In your next issue, or as soon as you can, because I always buy a copy, will you please explain how a stock like Abana can be run up to \$3.00 and \$4.00 under its physical conditions and capital? How can speculators allow it to remain at such a level, even should it carry values exceeding Noranda? Poor suckers are born every minute, but you can save a few.

J. D., Quebec, Que.

It is possible to manipulate quotations to almost any point when a ring get together, form a pool which ties up the greater part of the issued stock, and commence to bid for active shares which do not really exist. There is room for legislation covering this question. As matters are at present, wildcat promoters are allowed a free rein in this country. Abana is a prospect with considerable promise. There is some rich ore in sight, but no assurance of volume as yet.

POTPOURRI

F. J. M., Montreal, Que. The VICTORY properties to which you refer are probably the mystery stock brought out some time ago by a gang operating from Boston, Mass. The clipping which you enclose is obviously from some booster sheet, printed by some wildcat brokerage house, in that it attempts to compare Victory with Noranda, whereas the Victory is an aggregation of raw claims of uncertain or possibly no value, while Noranda is one of the more promising of the new mines developed in recent years in Canada.

N. B., Windsor, Ont. There is a marked absence of definite information regarding AMULET. It is one thing to declare diamond drills have been intersecting important mineralization, and it is another thing to refrain from making any reasonably definite official estimate. Activity in the shares on the open market cannot be looked upon as any assurance that "there is no danger of losing money." The shares are speculative. The property has extremely attractive possibilities, but caution is usually a good policy under such circumstances.

E. R. K., Tracadie, N. B. WRIGHT-HARGREAVES would appear to be among the more substantial issues, having in mind the strong physical condition of the mine and a policy on the part of the directors of desiring to take the gold out at as rapid a rate as resources appear to warrant. LAVAL is highly speculative. The quotations seem to be influenced by market conditions to a great extent. LAKE SHORE is in very strong position, but a price of \$25 per share places \$50,000,000 valuation on the property. I am advised that profits of over \$2,000,000 a year are anticipated. This would be equal to only 4 p.c. annually on shares purchased at current quotations NORANDA. In the absence of more information regarding mineralization at depth appears to be selling high enough.

R. M., Chapleau, Ont. Since our last advice to you the price of MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER common has advanced, and the yield has been correspondingly reduced, now being only slightly over 2%. We regard the stock as an excellent long hold investment, but we cannot tell whether it will go higher or not in the near future. The present price is already so high that it does not seem reasonable to look for any considerable increase while the return to the investor is so small. In fact, it is possible that there may be a recession from the present level.

R. M., Calgary, Alta.—The 7 1/2% first mortgage bonds of the BORDER CITIES HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED are distinctly speculative. In 1924 the company failed to earn its bond interest by \$5,877, and in 1925 by \$11,140. For the year ending December 31st, 1926, its showing was slightly better in this regard, there being a balance for the year of \$13,764 after payment of bond interest. This improvement was effected by a reduction in the amount required for operating expenses and depreciation, but the report in our hands does not show whether the saving was achieved by economies in operating expenses or at the expense of depreciation account. In our opinion the 7 1/2% bonds of CLARENDON APARTMENT LIMITED will turn out well but at this date we would not advise them as an investment for a widow. It has not yet been demonstrated that the earnings will come up to the estimate of the promoters.

L. B., Calgary, Alta.—The 7% cumulative preferred shares of ZIMMERKIN LIMITED are an attractive purchase in view of the bonus of one half share of no par value common stock which goes with each preferred share. The company reports that total net assets on April 30th, 1927, were equal to \$200 for each preferred share and \$21 for each common share. Net earnings available for preferred dividend requirement seems to be running at a satisfactory figure. The company has no bonds outstanding, so there is nothing ranking ahead of these preferred shares.

N. R., Parry Sound, Ont.—VIPOND is a reasonable speculation. The mine is being operated on a moderately profitable basis, and the management is efficient. The grade of ore is running lower than was expected, and no important increase appears to have been made in developed ore during the past year. This introduces a serious element of risk in so far as looking toward longevity is concerned, but the condition is one which would be overcome should ore be encountered at greater depth or on the recently acquired THOMPSON-KRIST claim. The shares are perhaps not attractive for a woman to hold.

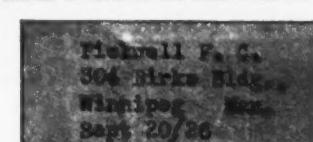
C. S., Vancouver, B.C.—I have no record of NORTHLAND MINING COMPANY incorporated under the laws of British Columbia.

(Continued on Pages 22 and 23)

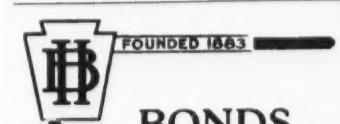
INFORMATION COUPON

This service is confined to yearly subscribers whose names appear on our books

Seekers after information concerning Canadian investments are requested to cut out the address label appearing on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber. Attach your letter of inquiry to the label which bears your name, address and the expiry date of your subscription. Send also a stamped, addressed envelope, as there is only space in Saturday Night for answers to a small percentage of the inquiries coming to this office. As we cannot promise to print all answers, it seems to us in the public interest, please state in your letter what initials or surnames you would like to have us use if the reply is published. Mining inquiries should be written on separate sheets of paper. Telephone inquiries will not be answered. The address label which we ask you to cut out is similar in form to the illustration we give below.



H. PERCIVAL EDWARDS, F.C.A.
Member of the firm of Edwards, Morgan & Co., who was elected President of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants at the annual meeting held in Winnipeg on September 5th. Mr. Edwards will represent the Dominion body at the meeting of the American Institute of Accountants to be held this month at Del Monte, California.



**BONDS
for
SAFE INVESTMENT**

**GOVERNMENT, Municipal,
Public Utility and Industrial Bonds.**

Selected with careful regard to safety, dependable income and marketability.

Write for List.

**HANSON BROS.
Investment Securities**
100 St. James St. 330 Bay St.
Montreal Toronto
53 Sparks St., Ottawa.

100-8100 100-8100

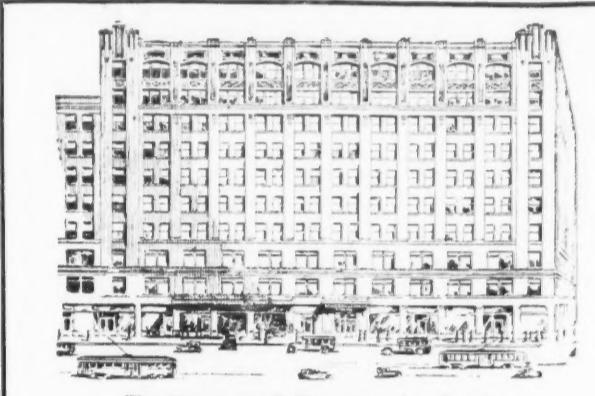
**New Issue
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA**
6% External Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Dated July 1, 1927 Due January 1, 1961
Price: 92 1/2 and interest, to yield over 6.55%.
Descriptive Circular on Request.
MATTHEWS & COMPANY
Limited Investment Bankers.
256 Bay Street. TORONTO 2.

**Investment Securities
CASSELS, SON & CO.**
ESTABLISHED 1877
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
McKINNON BLDG. TORONTO.

A. E. OSLER & COMPANY
Specialists in Canadian Mining Investments

ESTABLISHED 1886
Our best information regarding any mining property or prospect will be freely communicated upon inquiry.
Market quotations supplied for any active stock.
Orders promptly executed on all Exchanges.

Cor. Jordan & Melinda Sts. TORONTO Phone ELgin 3461



The Commerce & Transportation Building
Northeast Corner Bay and Front Sts., Toronto.

7%

plus a share in the profits

- A Real Estate Investment combining the following unusual advantages to the investor:
- An assured interest return of seven per cent.
 - A perpetual ownership in the property and a participation in dividends after the original investment has been returned to the investor with interest.
 - A bonus of common stock and a vote in the management of one of the finest buildings in Canada.
 - An interest in one of the most prominent corners in the City of Toronto, rapidly increasing in value and importance.
- For further particulars fill in the attached coupon and mail to

Wm. C. Brent & Company, Ltd.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Established 1902
Dominion Bank Bldg., Cor. King and Yonge Sts.
TORONTO, ONTARIO

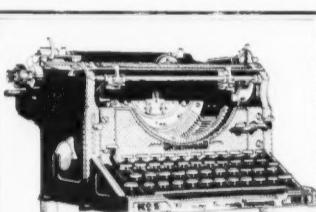
Without any obligation on my part, please send further particulars of the Commerce & Transportation Building, Limited, to

N
NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

**PADMORE & CO.
STOCKS - BONDS**

Members
Toronto Stock Exchange
Stocks carried on
conservative margin.
13 King St. W. Toronto
Elgin 7396-7-8



A Golden Opportunity

THAT'S what is embodied in the coupon appended. Send it in and get details of this unusual typewriter value.

United Typewriter Co., Ltd.
135 Victoria St., Toronto 2.

Tell me about that Underwood, and how I can buy it for \$5 and a small amount monthly.

The cash price must not exceed \$75.

Western Homes Ltd.
Mortgage Investments

Capital Subscribed \$2,800,000.00
Capital Paid Up 1,100,000.00

The Company's invested capital of over \$1,150,000.00 is secured by carefully selected mortgages on moderately priced city homes and well improved farms conservatively appraised at over

\$2,300,000.00.

**National Grocers Company
Limited, Toronto**

DIVIDEND No. 8

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two per cent, being at the rate of Eight per cent, per annum, upon the First Preference Stock of this Company has been declared payable October 1st for quarter ended September 30th, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 19th, 1927, and that the Transfer Books of the Company be closed to transfers of First Preference Shares on the 20th day of September, 1927, to the 30th day of September, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. C. PYKE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A PURELY CANADIAN
NON-TARIFF COMPANY

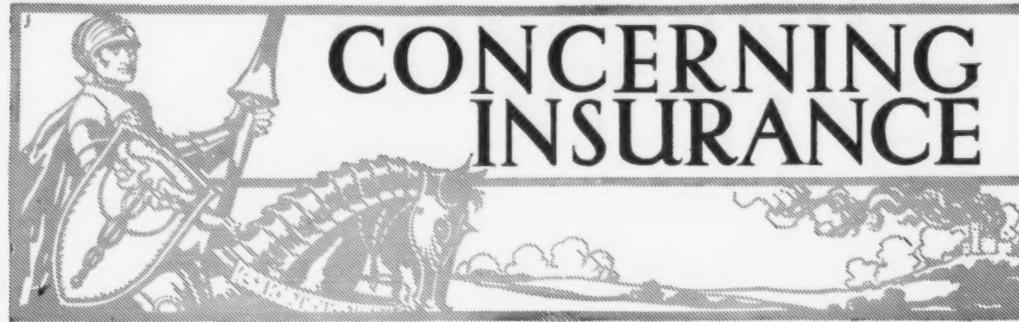
**Federal Fire
Insurance Company
of Canada**

Head Office: FEDERAL BUILDING
Car. Richmond St. W. and Sheppard St.
TORONTO

W. S. Morden, K.C., President
Vice-Pres. Chartered Trust & Executor Co.
Chairman of Board of Directors
President Ontario Equitable Life and Accident
Insurance Co.

T. S. Kerr, Vice-President
Harold W. Mager
Gordon Gordon
Alan Cawthron
Willard L. Magee
Vice-President Harvest Co., Ltd.
Manager
Secretary
Treasurer
Inspector

Toronto and Ontario Agencies Invited
DAILY SERVICE—SOUND PROTECTION



What Happens to Policyholders in Busted Reciprocal

IT IS announced that authorization to levy assessments on 3007 automobile owners who were policyholders in the ill-fated Automobile Insurance Exchange of Seattle was granted last week by the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. All persons insured in the reciprocal during the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926 must pay the assessments, totalling \$109,525.35, according to the order given the Washington Insurance Department by Judge Mitchell Gilliam. The policyholders must also pay all costs of liquidation. The Automobile Insurance Exchange of Seattle went into a receiver's hands in December, 1926. In his recent order Judge Gilliam said: "Members and policyholders are required by law to ratably pay and discharge the liabilities and losses accruing during the respective periods when such policyholders were members of said Exchange and in the proportion the premium paid by said policyholders bears to the losses accruing while they were members and policyholders; and the court is *** authorizing the assessment levied in such amount to pay and discharge the debts, losses and liabilities of said Exchange, plus liquidation expenses."

State Bank & Trust Company and a Trustee of the Society For Savings. He is also a Trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary.

Insurance Man Swims English Channel

INSURANCE circles are elated over the performance of Mr. Edward Harry Temme of the Cornhill Insurance Co., London, England, who was successful in swimming across the English Channel on August 5th. Mr. Temme was at work in the office until two days before his swim, and on August 4th travelled to Cap Grisnez, where at 1.40 in the following morning he took to the water, which was extremely cold. Using the trudgen stroke, he swam steadily, accompanied by a tug in which was his fiancee who shouted encouragement. Soon after noon the swimmer had reached within a mile and a half of the English shore, where he found the tide against him. The swimmer was very cold, but had sufficient reserve of strength to hold his position, and when the tide turned he went on to land at Abbot's Cliff at 3.39 p.m., the time of the swim being 14 hours 29 minutes. The record time is 11 hours 5 minutes, made by G. Mitchell in September last year. Mr. Temme is 23 years old, 6 ft. 2 in. in height, and powerfully built. He joined the staff of the Cornhill several years ago leaving school. He is the first Londoner as well as the first insurance man to swim the Channel. He has not allowed his training to interfere in any way with his work at the office. He did it purely as an amateur, "for the love of the game," to use his own words.

Insurance Smallest Item Cost of Car Operation

THAT the cost of operating the average open car is 8½¢ per mile, while the average closed car costs 10¼¢ per mile to operate, is the statement made in Bulletin No. 69 of Iowa State College. The figures include all costs, gasoline, oil, tires, maintenance, depreciation, interest, insurance, garage and license, and the survey was based on a comprehensive study of the operating costs of 11 typical cars ranging in price from \$400 to \$1,800. Insurance represents only 3 per cent. of the total operating cost of the average closed car, the lowest of all expenditures incidental to operating an automobile, the survey shows. Figures on operation cost for four typical closed cars and for the composite closed car are given. Those for the composite car are:

	Cents	Per	per mile	Cent.
Gasoline	1.61	15.7		
Oil . . . . .	.31	3.0		
Tires . . . . .	.98	9.5		
Maintenance	1.24	12.1		
Depreciation	3.16	30.8		
Interest	1.24	12.1		
Insurance . . . . .	.31	3.0		
Garage . . . . .	.83	8.1		
License . . . . .	.59	5.7		
Totals	10.27	100.0		

Annual Convention of Dominion Fire Chiefs

AT THE annual convention of Dominion Fire Chiefs in Hull on July 27th, Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, and at one time a fire chief himself, was the principal speaker. He pointed out that the Dominion was spending \$10,000,000 yearly in fire prevention and protection. He was elected honorary president. Chief George Brady, of North Bay, Ont., was elected president. Other officers elected are: First Vice-President, R. Harrington, McCall refineries, Montreal; Second Vice-President, W. Phillips, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Secretary, J. Armstrong, Kingston, Ont. Kingston, Ont., was chosen as the next convention city.

Additional Dominion Licenses

NOTICE has been given that during the week ending August 23rd the following licenses were issued:

Federated British Insurance Company, Limited.—Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, in addition to the class for which it is already licensed.

London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited.—Inland Transportation Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

Lyman Root Manager for Canada

\$50 PER MONTH
For Life



A Widow's Tribute:



"There was no end to his thoughtfulness. The Great-West Life monthly cheque never fails us; it meets every need; we are free from investment worries and the sin of extravagance."

**Great-West
ASSURANCE
LIFE COMPANY**

33

The Protective Association of Canada

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE: GRANBY, QUE.

The Only Purely Canadian Company
Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

J. G. FULLER,
Secy., Asst. Mgr.



ROBERT LYNCH STAILING
ASSISTANT MANAGER

**PATRIOTIC
ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA

TORONTO

(FIRE INSURANCE)

AGENTS WANTED

SHAW & BEGG, LIMITED

Established 1885

Managers or Ontario General Agents for the following substantial non-board Fire Companies

MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORP., NEW YORK

Established 1910 Assets \$10,038,776.00

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK

Established 1851 Assets \$5,347,895.00

STUVESANT FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK

Established 1850 Assets \$4,144,641.00

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF TORONTO

Established 1840 Assets \$334,642.00

MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF CHICAGO

Established 1865 Assets \$4,601,149.00

LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA

Established 1873 Assets \$4,339,286.00

BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF SWITZERLAND

Established 1863 Assets \$3,961,828.00

NEW JERSEY INSURANCE CO. OF NEWARK, N. J.

Established 1910 Assets \$3,373,107.00

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO. OF ST. LOUIS

Established 1911 Assets \$9,105,339.00

Correspondence or application for agencies invited from agents requiring non-tariff facilities.

78-88 King Street East, Toronto.



CONTINENTAL LIFE AT ANNUAL CONVENTION
Photographs of officials, provincial managers, prominent salesmen and the inspiring fair assistants of Continental Life Assurance Co., Toronto, taken during banquet in Assiniboine Park, Winnipeg, on return from annual convention held this year at Minaki. In centre of second row will be recognized Mr. H. Fulling, assistant general manager, Ontario, Mr. E. Shattock, Western district manager, Mr. E. Robertson, the aggressive general superintendent, who had charge of the gathering. The gentleman sitting behind the shield is Mr. Fred Snell, Calgary manager, whose team won the President Woods' baseball honors in a strenuous contest covering May, June and July.



September 24, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

17

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited of London, England

Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Branches: Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, Ottawa

The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,
Accident and Sickness Insurance
We invite agency correspondence.
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

Prompt and Liberal Settlements

Fairness and promptness in settlement of casualty claims of all classes has made an agency for this company a desirable and profitable connection.

Applications for Agencies Invited

The DOMINION of CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
TORONTO—ESTABLISHED 1887
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, G. A. WITHERS, H. W. FALCONER
President Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. Asst. Man. Dir.
BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John, Calgary, Ottawa, Vancouver, London, Eng., Halifax, London, Eng.

WE WILL INSURE YOU
TO TOUR IN SAFETY by motor in the United States, your car should be insured in this Company. Its connection with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and their offices, agencies and attorneys, may save you hundreds of dollars in case of accident. This service makes our automobile insurance the best procurable. Bail Bonds furnished in case of arrest.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
A. E. KIRKPATRICK—President
36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

British Traders' Insurance Company Limited
FIRE MARINE AUTOMOBILE HAIL
ESTABLISHED 1885

Canadian Head Office: TORONTO, Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada.

Guaranteed by Eagle, Star, and British Dominions Insurance Co., Limited of London, England

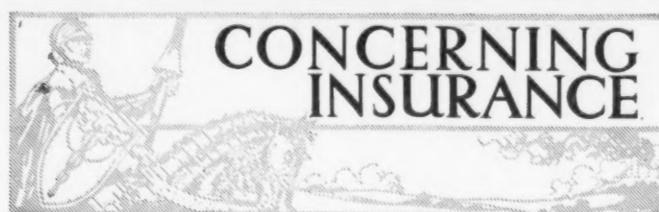
THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
FIRE AUTOMOBILE
Head Office for Canada, Toronto
J. H. RIDDEL, Manager E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager.
LYON & HARVEY, 15 Wellington St. E., Toronto, General Agents
Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts invited.

PRUDENTIAL Assurance Company Limited, of London, England
LICENCED FOR FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA
ASSETS EXCEED \$900,000,000.
Largest Composite Office in the World. Applications for Agencies Invited.
Head Office for Canada: 10 St. John St., MONTREAL
Kenneth Thom, Manager for Canada.
Western Department: Huron & Erie Bldg., WINNIPEG
R. S. Hickson, Superintendent of Agencies.
Toronto Agents: Messrs. Parkes, McVittie & Shaw, Confederation Life Bldg.

THE ONTARIO EQUITABLE LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
S. C. TWEED, PRESIDENT.

Head Office - Waterloo, Ontario

Assets (Dec. 31, 1926) ...	\$ 3,822,316
Reserves	2,422,896
Insurance in Force	33,050,441



ance and kindred subjects were discussed. The London Life maintains six Group Insurance experts in the field, K. N. Burns McKenzie, E. J. Quinn, Toronto; B. R. Hooper, R. Dyson Hague, London; W. A. Noden, Central Ontario; Homer Robinson, Winnipeg. This places the company in a very strong position to give service throughout Canada.

The organization which the Company has effected, if the results of this conference can be taken as any criterion, would seem to indicate very bright prospects along these lines. All the Group Insurance representatives gave of their experience and the following head office officials addressed the conference: Mr. Edward E. Reid, General Manager; Mr. J. D. Buchanan, Actuary; Mr. J. G. Stephenson, Superintendent of Ordinary Agencies; Mr. J. F. Maine, Superintendent of Industrial Agencies; Mr. J. H. Castle Graham, Director of Field Service and Mr. G. S. Bere, Group Insurance Department.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

H. K., Port Colborne, Ont.: The 80 per cent. co-insurance clause does not operate where the loss exceeds 80 per cent. of the value of the property or where there is a total loss. It operates where the amount of the insurance and the amount of the loss fall below the 80 per cent. of insurance to value agreed to be carried by the insured in consideration of a reduced rate for his insurance. It is not advisable to accept a policy with the co-insurance clause if its conditions cannot be readily complied with; that is, if on account of rapidly fluctuating values, for instance, it is difficult to maintain at all times the required percentage of insurance to value. In that case we advise paying the higher rate for insurance without the co-insurance clause.

*

B. D., Owen Sound, Ont.: If you can finance a reasonable amount of insurance on the whole life plan, it would be advisable to do so rather than buy a policy on the term plan. By taking a term policy you are only securing temporary protection, whereas under a whole life or 20-pay life policy you are getting permanent protection, which gives permanent satisfaction because you are covered for the whole of life at a cost which never increases. On the other hand, under a term policy you are only covered for a certain number of years, when if you want to continue the protection you must either convert it into another form of policy, if the policy contains the conversion privilege, or take out another term policy, if you can get it in your state of health. In either case you will have to pay a greatly increased rate for your insurance. While you may feel that you will be in a better position to pay a larger premium later on than you are at present, experience shows that there is a great danger of miscalculating the future in that respect, and experience also shows the wisdom of buying insurance of the permanent kind when it can be obtained at the lowest cost, and that is at your present age, because the cost increases with each added year.

*

E. P., Windsor, Ont.: You ask: Would it be advisable to drop insurance in a line company to take out insurance in the I.O.F.? Our answer is that it would be very unwise to do so, as a policy in a life insurance company is a definite closed contract which cannot be modified to your disadvantage as to rates or benefits at any time in the future, whereas a certificate in a fraternal society like the Independent Order of Foresters is an open contract, the society retaining the right to raise rates or modify the benefits should it become necessary to do so in the future. While it may never become necessary to make another increase in rates or place another lien on the certificates, the power to do so is retained, and that is one of the main reasons why the insurance certificates of the ordinary fraternal society are being turned down by the insuring public in favor of the contracts issued by the regular insurance companies. Until recently fraternal insurance was looked upon as much cheaper than company insurance, but now the fraternal societies must meet the competition of the companies on no better than an even keel at best as to rates and benefits, and if they are to survive their affairs will have to be as well managed as the affairs of the companies.

*

J. L., Medicine Hat, Alta.: The Jubilee Whole Life Policy of the London Life is low premium participating policy, and consequently it goes without saying that the profits or refunds on that policy will be correspondingly lower than the profits or refunds on its participating policies issued at the regular rates. Actual results are not available to show when such a policy would mature as a paid-up contract provided the profits were left with the company to accumulate, as the Jubilee Policy has only been on the market for a comparatively short time, and as the results on its policies issued at the regular rates furnish no criterion to go by in estimating the returns under its Jubilee Policy.

*

C. B., Belleville, Ont.: The question of writing applications for insurance on persons who are sub-standard risks, but disinclined to admit it, need not worry you. The fact is, that between 85 and 90 per cent. of the applications obtained by life agents are accepted at normal rates on the plan applied for, so that the problem of rated-up or lotted policies does not bulk very large in the average agent's experience. In this country the handling of sub-standard risks is mostly done by the rating-up method, under which the applicant is charged a premium for a higher age than his true age. He receives the same policy

INFORMATION COUPON

This Service is confined to yearly Subscribers whose names appear on our books

The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading "Insurance Inquiry," cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office - 17 St. John St., Montreal

Capital Subscribed \$500,000
Capital Paid Up \$200,000
Total funds for security of policy holders \$1,088,079

Hon. Senator R. Durand, President.
J. A. Blondeau, Vice-President and Manager.
F. E. Leyland, Assistant Manager.
Toronto Branch Office, 312 Metropolitan Bldg.
Grever Leyland, Local Manager.

One of the few responsible Canadian controlled Companies that is really independent. Submit us a risk that warrants preferential consideration and we think our office will interest you.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—FULLY PAID \$2,000,000 ASSETS \$5,000,000

A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents

100 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK CITY
RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA
H. A. JOSELIN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO
PROVINCIAL AGENTS
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON, and BASCOM, TORONTO
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM
R. Y. HUNTER, Resident Partner, MONTREAL
OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG
ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N. S.
WHITE & CALKIN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada

Insurance that Really Insures

Automobile, Burglary, Plate Glass, Boiler, Electrical Machinery, Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Liability, (all lines), Fire, Hail, Explosion and Sprinkler Leakage

Thos. H. Hall Managing Director W. A. Barrington, Manager

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY a Strong Canadian Company!
FOR RATES WRITE HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO - CANADA

ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN

RE - INSURANCE COMPANY
J. H. RIDDEL, Head Office for Canada Manager TORONTO
B. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. ManagerREED, SHAW & MCNAUGHT,
64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

Dependability

Endurance, courage . . . dependability . . . these built Canada. The "Good Old AETNA" counts it a proof of its own dependability that it has been associated for more than a century with the development of Canada.

AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY

R. LONG, Special Agent. 809 Rogers Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.
R. H. LECKEY, Special Agent. 15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO
C. J. MALCOLM, Special Agent. 55 Canada Life Building, CALGARY, ALBERTA
ASHLEY M. WALKER, Special Agent. 815-17 McCallum Hill Bldg., REGINA, SASK.



NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Writing Fire Insurance at Cost Assets \$3,751,733.94

ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE

BRANCH OFFICES: Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

A MONARCH LIFE POLICY
Reaches its Greatest Value at the Time of GREATEST NEED
THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CANADIAN CITIES.

ACCIDENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
GUARANTEED BY NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED
FIRE - HAIL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCES
WINNIPEG PARIS BUILDING MONTREAL
460 St. Francois Xavier Street TORONTO
26 WELLINGTON ST. E.



Big Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation Bond Issue to Acquire Quebec Pulp

AN INTERESTING development in the newsprint field is indicated by the offering by Wood, Gundy & Company, Limited, of a new issue of \$10,133,000 Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Corporation thirty-year 5½% first mortgage bonds, which are being offered simultaneously in Toronto, Montreal and New York. In addition, there will be offered \$1,000,000 of 5½% Registered Debenture Stock, which ranks pari passu with the first mortgage bonds offered in the Canadian and American markets. The present issue is to provide funds for the acquisition of the Corporation's interest in Quebec Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited; to retire \$7,925,500 of first mortgage bonds now outstanding, which will be called for redemption; to retire \$1,860,000 6% deferred notes, which will be cancelled, and to pay off all bank loans. The corporation will, therefore, be placed in a strong



H. VICTOR CAWTHRA
Who has just been elected President of the Crown Life Insurance Company, in succession to the late John G. Kent.

liquid position, with its annual fixed charges substantially reduced.

Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Corporation is an important producer of pulp and paper, with present daily capacity of 600 tons, consisting of 135,000 tons newsprint per annum and 45,000 tons surplus sulphite pulp for sale. Pulpwood areas owned or controlled by the Corporation are unusually well situated from the viewpoint of accessibility and are estimated to contain over 20,000,000 cords, which is adequate to provide a practically perpetual supply at present full rated capacity.

The Corporation has been manufacturing newsprint since May, 1926, and during the fifteen months' period ended August 31, 1927, the earning power of the Corporation seems to have been definitely established. Net earnings for this period available for bond interest were at the rate of \$2,066,028 per annum, equal to over 2½ times interest on the \$14,999,667 first mortgage bonds and registered debenture stock to be outstanding. The Corporation's four newsprint machines were completed in May, August and November, 1926, and January, 1927, respectively, and production since the latter date, therefore, has been at a substantially higher rate than during 1926. During the first eight months of the present year, net earnings have increased to an annual rate of \$2,528,555, equal to over three times annual interest on the new issue of bonds and registered debenture stock.

The balance sheet of the corporation also reveals a strong position, net tangible assets, including plants, properties, buildings, timber limits and leases, and current assets after deducting all current liabilities had a depreciated value of \$35,146,776, compared with the \$14,999,667 of first mortgage bonds. The net current assets included in the foregoing figure stand on the balance sheet at \$5,229,547, thereby placing the Corporation in an unusually strong working capital position.

The properties of Quebec Pulp & Paper Mills, which the corporation is acquiring jointly with Price Brothers & Company, Limited, on an equal basis, subject to the approval of shareholders of Quebec Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, include three mills with combined daily capacity of groundwood pulp of over 500 tons daily; 5,000,000 cords freehold and

leasehold pulpwood and water powers of 53,000 horse-power, of which 9,000 electrical horse-power and 27,000 hydraulic horse-power are developed.

It is understood that the new bonds are to be offered at 97 and interest, yielding over 5.70 per cent.

Production of Iron and Steel

PRODUCTION of pig iron in Canada during August totalled 63,234 long tons, an increase of 24 per cent. over the 50,957 tons of July, and compares with 58,780 tons produced in August of a year ago. Greater output of basic iron accounted for the increase; this grade rose to 45,241 tons from 29,216 tons in the previous month, and more than offset the lowered output of foundry iron, which grade fell off to 17,993 tons from 21,751 tons in July.

For the eight months ending August 31, 1927, the cumulative production of pig iron amounted to 517,944 tons and was 4 per cent. greater than the output of 496,876 tons reported for the corresponding period of last year. This year's output included 365,709 tons of basic iron, 125,723 tons of foundry iron, and 26,512 tons of malleable iron.

As no additional furnaces were blown in during the month and none were blown out or banked, the same six furnaces were in blast on August 31 as at July 31. Active furnaces in August having a daily capacity of 2,375 long tons or 47 per cent. of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada were located at the following points: 2 at Sydney, N.S.; 2 at Hamilton, Ont.; and 2 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. During the month, charges to the six furnaces mentioned above included 111,615 long tons of imported iron ore, 70,379 short tons of coke, and 35,970 short tons of limestone.

Production of ferro-alloys in Canada amounted to 4,839 tons in August, a slight increase over the 4,510 tons in July. Two varieties of ferro-alloys were produced, one having a high manganese content and the other from 15 to 75 per cent. silicon.

Steel ingots and castings production in Canada during August amounted to 77,479 tons, an increase of 40 per cent. over the 55,250 tons of July, and was the greatest output reported for August since the record of 105,056 tons in 1923. Output of steel ingots advanced to 74,319 tons from 52,776 tons and the tonnage of direct steel castings increased to 3,160 from 2,474 tons in the previous month.

For the eight months ending August the cumulative production of steel ingots and castings totalled 620,639 tons as compared with 541,705 tons produced during the corresponding period of a year ago. This year's output included 589,488 tons of steel ingots and 30,551 tons of direct steel castings.

Little Hope of Alberta Coal for Ontario

PROSPECTS for the displacement of Pennsylvania by Alberta coal in the Ontario market without the aid of Government subsidies do not appear very bright, on the basis of a majority report issued at Ottawa by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners. This finds the out-of-pocket cost of moving Alberta coal to Ontario to be \$7.22 per ton. The inclusive cost of transportation, covering overhead and superintendence, is set at \$10.07 per ton. The inclusive cost, "plus the element of profit," is found to be \$12.20 per ton. Chief Commissioner McKeown and Assistant Chief Commissioner McLean signed the majority opinion.

Commissioner Frank Oliver, the third member of the section of the Board which conducted the enquiry, disagrees with the majority report. Commissioner Oliver finds that the out-of-pocket cost of transportation may be said to be \$6.50 per ton.

In the United States production of pig iron during August averaged 95,973 tons per day, which was 126 tons less than the daily rate in July. The decline in July from June was 7,789 tons per day, and in June from May, 6,397 tons per day, so the small decrease in August indicates, possibly, a check in the falling off which started in April and has continued uninterrupted. During the month there were 9 furnaces shut down and 6 blown in, a net loss of 3.

Refunding Debenture Debts

THE Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association state that the calculations involved and other preliminary steps necessary to the issue of the new consolidation debentures in exchange for the debentures now outstanding in accordance with the agreement arrived at by the Debenture Holders Committee and certain

defaulted municipalities adjacent to Winnipeg have practically been completed by the Union Trust Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, and that debenture holders can expect to receive new consolidation debentures in the course of a few weeks.

These new consolidation debentures will take the place of outstanding debentures amounting to approximately seven million, five hundred thousand (\$7,500,000) issued by the following:

Rural Municipality of St. James
Rural Municipality of Assiniboia
(in part)

St. James' School District No. 7
Britannia School District No. 1517
Bannatyne School District No. 1549
Woodhaven School District No.
2092

Town of Transcona
Transcona School District No. 39
Springfield School District No. 1569
Rural Municipality of St. Vital (in
part)

Woodlawn School District No. 1499
Glenwood School District No. 1537
Lavallee School District No. 1538
St. Germain School District No.
969

Vermette School District No. 970
Rural Municipality of Kildonan
Rural Municipality of West Kildonan
(in part)
West Kildonan School District No.
8

Bank of Montreal Crop Report

THERE was published under date of

Sept. 15th the following brief synopsis of telegraphic reports received at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal from its branches: "Until a few days ago the weather of the past two weeks has been favorable and a large crop is in sight in the Prairie Provinces. Harvesting is not yet far enough advanced to determine in definite form grades and yields. Cutting has proceeded rapidly and but for intermittent rains in practically every section threshing would now be general. Weather conditions generally in Quebec have been favorable to harvesting operations. In Ontario fine weather has enabled farm work to be well advanced, but fall ploughing is hampered by dryness. In the Maritimes wet weather is making harvesting difficult and crops have suffered damage. In British Columbia continuous rains have seriously delayed harvesting and much damage to crops is reported."

Y. M. C. A. to Enlarge Educational Activities

THE Educational Department of the Central Y. M. C. A., Toronto, will greatly enlarge its scope of activities during the educational year 1927-28, it is announced. It will institute a Night Matriculation School in addition to the present Day Matriculation School, a class in English for foreigners and several courses in public speaking. Of the latter, one will be designed especially for business and professional men, salesmen and teachers, another for hospital nurses and women teachers, and a third for young men and boys. There will be an oratorical contest in connection with the latter, open also to students of Toronto colleges. Prizes will be awarded for the best showing at the contest.

Canadian Bank Stocks, Inc.

WHAT is believed to be the first investment trust organized in the United States to be based exclusively on Canadian securities, will be launched shortly with the public offering in New York of the shares of the Canadian Bank Stocks, Inc. The shares of the new trust, now in process of formation, will be based upon the shares of the ten Canadian banking institutions which together practically control the entire banking business of the Dominion.

Under the terms of the trust, the investment of its funds will be limited absolutely to the shares of these ten Canadian banks. A feature of the financial set-up of the trust will be the provision that the units of the trust will be convertible, at the holder's option, into the actual securities held by the trustee.

IN ALL the references to big game in Canada, little thought has been given to the wild horses of the Rocky Mountains, says the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, yet last year nearly 2,400 of these animals were obtained as the result of hunting on the open Crown ranges of British Columbia. The hunting is usually done by ranchers who are glad to get rid of these foreigners on their cattle ranges.

Significance of Call Rates
PRACTICALLY the main point to the controversy over rediscountrates appears to be the feeling in some quarters that interest rates were

In considering these figures, it should be remembered that it takes one and a quarter tons of Alberta coal to equal one ton of Pennsylvania in heating efficiency, according to scientific tests made by Government experts.

"On conditions as they exist, and unless there is a change which has not yet so far taken place," the majority report states, "the nature of the traffic to and from the west, being, in the main, bulk traffic out and higher valued less bulky traffic inbound, of necessity creates a disparity in terms of empty mileage; and there is no evidence which warrants the conclusion that for some time at least the coal movement eastbound will be offset by loaded car movement westbound."

"The grand total of 'additional' cost," it continues, "is \$10.62 per ton, as compared with \$14.82 per ton in the case of the 'inclusive' cost. This is a differential of 39.5 per cent. taking the figure of \$7.22 as shown, and adding thereto 39.5 per cent., the result is \$10.07."

"To secure the 'inclusive' cost, plus the element of profit, the majority Commissioners adopted Mr. Tiver's

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility and Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTRÉAL OFFICE
Established 1901
189 St. James Street
E. R. WOOD, President
Head Office: 26 King Street East
TORONTO 2

LONDON, ENGLAND
No. 6 Austin Friars

HICKLEY, MEGGESEN & CO. STOCK BROKERS MONTREAL

Members: Montreal Stock Exchange.
Members: Montreal Curb Market.

ROYAL BK. BLDG. TORONTO ELGIN 6448.



C. W. SOMERS
Who has just been elected vice-president of the Crown Life Insurance Company.

suggestion of applying the operating ratio. The Canadian National has suggested a 70 per cent. ratio: If the 70 per cent. ratio were applied to the 'inclusive' rate of \$10.07 in order to obtain an element of profit, the result would be \$14.38 per ton. It appears justifiable to take the operating ratio of the Canadian National for 1926, viz., 82½ per cent. Applying this to the computed 'inclusive' cost of \$10.07, the result is \$12.20 per ton."

Y. M. C. A. to Enlarge Educational Activities

THE Educational Department of the Central Y. M. C. A., Toronto, will greatly enlarge its scope of activities during the educational year 1927-28, it is announced. It will institute a Night Matriculation School in addition to the present Day Matriculation School, a class in English for foreigners and several courses in public speaking. Of the latter, one will be designed especially for business and professional men, salesmen and teachers, another for hospital nurses and women teachers, and a third for young men and boys. There will be an oratorical contest in connection with the latter, open also to students of Toronto colleges. Prizes will be awarded for the best showing at the contest.

Canadian Bank Stocks, Inc.

WHAT is believed to be the first investment trust organized in the United States to be based exclusively on Canadian securities, will be launched shortly with the public offering in New York of the shares of the Canadian Bank Stocks, Inc. The shares of the new trust, now in process of formation, will be based upon the shares of the ten Canadian banking institutions which together practically control the entire banking business of the Dominion.

Under the terms of the trust, the investment of its funds will be limited absolutely to the shares of these ten Canadian banks. A feature of the financial set-up of the trust will be the provision that the units of the trust will be convertible, at the holder's option, into the actual securities held by the trustee.

IN ALL the references to big game in Canada, little thought has been given to the wild horses of the Rocky Mountains, says the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, yet last year nearly 2,400 of these animals were obtained as the result of hunting on the open Crown ranges of British Columbia. The hunting is usually done by ranchers who are glad to get rid of these foreigners on their cattle ranges.

Significance of Call Rates

PRACTICALLY the main point to the controversy over rediscountrates appears to be the feeling in some quarters that interest rates were

forced down artificially somewhat below the level warranted by supply and demand. Yet, we may feel assured that money will remain cheap during the autumn, and that the open question is just how cheap," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States' Financial Conditions in its current issue.

"Call rates under these peculiar circumstances appear to have unusual significance; for any material sustained rise therein would presumably denote a flow of capital to the interior. Brokers' loans consist, in an unusual

Bond and Security Salesmen

A well-established Bond House, not members of any Association, has vacancies for several experienced salesmen with an established record. Salaries paid will be commensurate with the right men, and all inquiries will be treated as confidential.

BANKERS,
Care Financial Advertising Co.,
6 Jordan St., Toronto 2.

Established 1889 Telephones Eight 5305-6
J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, C.A.
Chartered Accountants
G. S. HOLMESTED
Trustee in Bankruptcy Proceedings
Offices: McKinnon Bldg. TORONTO.

forced down artificially somewhat below the level warranted by supply and demand. Yet, we may feel assured that money will remain cheap during the autumn, and that the open question is just how cheap," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States' Financial Conditions in its current issue.

"Call rates under these peculiar circumstances appear to have unusual significance; for any material sustained rise therein would presumably denote a flow of capital to the interior. Brokers' loans consist, in an unusual

7%

We recommend an investment in
The Commerce and Transportation Building

Cor. Bay & Front Sts., Toronto
as the soundest Real Estate Investment obtainable containing the following attractive features:

AN interest in one of the finest modern office buildings in Canada, located on a most prominent site in downtown Toronto, rapidly increasing in value. Through a substantial common stock bonus an interest in the profits and a vote in the management of this modern structure for all time to come will be retained by investors even after the original investment has been returned, plus interest at 7%.

For further information fill in coupon and mail to

W. H. de Udy & Co.
LIMITED
STOCKS & BONDS
653 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Without obligation send me particulars of above offering.
Name _____
Address _____

September 24, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

degree, of capital from that source; and such a flow, if amounting to much, would doubtless cause reactions in the stock market.

"The supporting factor for the existing level of stock prices evidently is cheap money; and if the interest rates should harden a little we might get a horizontal market this autumn, while if they should harden much we might get real reactions. These possibilities are worth watching, not in fear but rather in the hope of profiting by developments."

New Issue of St. Maurice Valley Bonds

PUBLIC offering is being made by Wood, Gundy & Company, Limited, of a new issue of \$2,000,000 St. Maurice Valley Corporation first mortgage and collateral trust 5½ per cent sinking fund gold bonds, due September 1st, 1957, at a price of 96.50 and interest to yield about 5.75 per cent. The proceeds of this offering, together with the proceeds of a forthcoming issue of St. Maurice Valley 7 per cent preference shares, to be made in London and abroad, are to reimburse the corporation for substantial recent capital expenditures and consequently will further strengthen the working capital position of the corporation.

Some interesting facts are revealed by the prospectus describing the new issue, notably the earnings for the first half of the present year. During this six months' period, earnings available for bond interest and depreciation were at the rate of \$3,153,122 per annum, which compares with an annual rate of \$2,926,149 for the thirteen months ended December 31, 1926, production of newsprint for the six months' period having been at a slightly higher annual rate than during 1926, although at less than the increased capacity resulting from the new installations completed some months ago.

For the seven years ended December 31st, 1926, corresponding earnings averaged \$2,586,841 per annum, equal to over three and one-half times present bond interest requirements, compared with earnings for the six months' period of over four and one-half times requirements.

The corporation's balance sheet, as at June 30, 1927, revised to give effect to present financing, shows a strong position, with working capital of \$9,141,135, with \$11,797,333 first mort-

Better Year for Canadian Woolens

WHILE still unsatisfactory, earnings of Canadian Woolens, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1927, show an improvement over those for the previous year, operating profits amounting to \$163,192 as compared with \$121,836. This figure includes a small amount received for rentals.

The balance sheet shows current assets amounting to \$1,250,204, including: Investments, \$126,381; Inventories, \$648,642; bills and accounts receivable, \$354,680, and amounts due from subsidiary companies, \$120,500. Current liabilities are shown at \$456,151, leaving net working capital of \$794,153. The company's reserves are shown at \$1,044,853, which is \$137,458 in excess of this item in the report for the preceding year. Properties, plant and equipment are given a valuation of \$2,048,990, and processes, trademarks and good will, \$1,440,937.

New machinery to the value of nearly \$97,000 was installed during the year, and two small yarn spinning mills were purchased on favorable terms.

A. O. Dawson, President, in presenting the report of the Board of Directors, offers the following comment on the position of the industry: "In view of the distressing conditions under which the woollen industry in Canada has had to labor in recent years, the period now under review makes possibly as favorable a showing as could reasonably be expected. In that the earnings have been sufficient to allow the appropriation of a larger amount for depreciation of plant and equipment, than was possible in any one year since 1921. The operating profits are, however, still some \$30,000 short of the amount necessary to provide for a full depreciation.

"Your directors are hopeful as a

result of the facts recently put before the Government Tariff Commission, in regard to the position of the mills making woolen piece goods in Canada, that at the next session of Parliament, such legislation will be enacted, as will permit your mills earnings sufficient to at least pay the shareholders reasonable amount of interest on the money they have invested in this enterprise."

"Saturday Night" has, in my mind Saturday Night" is the "only" paper that deals straight from the shoulders in all cases and gives its clients true and reliable information. It is this particular feature that has put, and is keeping "Saturday Night" where it is today and known the world over as "The Paper Worth While". Wishing you the very best of success, I am sincerely yours.—C., Corner Brook, Nfld.

P. S.—On one occasion I appealed to your financial editor for advice and was favoured with a most courteous and very valuable reply. That gentleman helps making "Saturday Night" "The Paper Worth While". My thanks to him.

Financial Editor:

I thoroughly enjoy your Financial Section. It is not too technical for anyone to read. Central, Galt, Ont.

A REGULAR INCOME—
month by month is what a man would choose to leave for his family.

A lump sum is too easily dissipated. No matter how wise and thrifty a woman may be in the management of her household, her experience, as a rule, has not fitted her for the executorship of a will, the settlement of an estate, the handling and investing of life insurance. Lacking the facilities to carry on the work easily, she finds the task a heavy burden.

Assure her a regular income by placing your estate in trust for her.

Though the estate comprises real property, securities, life insurance and a going business, The Canada Permanent has facilities and experience to handle them all to the best advantage.

This is the most economical and surest way to make the estate which you have accumulated provide permanent comfort for your family.

We suggest you talk it over with a Canada Permanent Executive.

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST CO.
Paid-up Capital One Million Dollars
Chartered 1865 Manager: A. E. Hesse
HEAD OFFICE: CANADA PERMANENT BLDG., TORONTO
Branch Offices: Toronto, Halifax, St. John (N.B.), Woodstock (Ont.), Brantford (Ont.), Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria 28

The Future of Dome

WORK is under way at Dome Mines which is intended to set at rest forever the question of whether the future of the enterprise is to be based upon the gold occurring in lodes in the sedimentary formation or whether deposits also lie in the basic rocks below.

The sedimentaries occupy a trough or basin which reaches up to surface on the west, but which pitches downward toward the east to a depth of 2,000 feet or more. The porphyry intrusions which opened the way for gold deposition in the sedimentaries, also came up through the underlying keewatin. The belief is entertained that there are good possibilities of fractures in the keewatin carrying deposits of ore. On the strength of this possibility, Dome has put a winze down from its lower main level to a depth of 3,000 feet below surface, or possibly 1,000 feet below the sediments. Crosscutting operations now in progress are to decide the question of vein fractures or lodes.

There has appeared to be a thought that Dome will either encounter continuation of its important ore occurrences in these lower levels, or will encounter nothing of value. Such, however, does not appear to be an entirely correct view to take. Instead, there is a possibility of finding continuation of the ore deposits in large volume, but there is also a possibility of ore being found in smaller veins—such, for instance, as occur on Con. West Dome Lake to the immediate west. That ore in some form or other will be encountered appears to be probable. The question to determine seems to be as to whether the fractures in the keewatin are loose or tight.

In event of failure at depth, Dome would fall back upon the question of

how long the deposits in the sedimentaries will yield profitable tonnage. There is a large volume of low grade ore remaining in the sedimentary deposits, and with attention focussed in that direction alone, it would be possible to establish very low costs. At one time in Dome history, under these conditions, costs were held down to a total of about \$2.50 per ton.

Dome has a second possibility of stemming the tide of depletion—this being in an effort to follow the trough of sediments downward toward the east. So far, results on the easterly part of the mine have not been up to earlier expectations, but there still remains considerable work to be done in that direction. Success toward the east might reasonably entail the question of acquiring two mining claims from Goldale, and, also, possibly securing the old Foley O'Brien.

In the meantime, production from Dome is being maintained at well over \$7,000 daily. The profits are running high, and the conservative dividend distribution of \$1 per share annually is permitting an increase in treasury surplus.

Shareholders are passing through a period of some anxiety, but a period which is not without a fair measure of hope.

Meantime, in the midst of a general wish for success, come unofficial reports that important discoveries have been made at depth. These reports have had the appearance of deliberate fabrications, and one wonders that they should be permitted to be broadcast over a private wire from Timmins. Dome officials have been quick to make denials of false reports, but the result has been a vicious juggling of share quotations on the open markets.



MILL BUILDING IN DOME MINES, PORCUPINE.

New Issue

\$10,133,000

Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
5½ Series A

To be dated November 1st, 1927.

Principal and semi-annual interest (November 1st and May 1st) payable at the holder's option in Canadian gold coin at The Royal Bank of Canada in Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or in United States gold coin at the Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, New York, or in gold coin of the Kingdom of Great Britain at The Royal Bank of Canada, London, England, at the fixed rate of \$4.86 2/3 to £1 sterling. Issuable as Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, registerable as to principal only, and fully registered Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and authorized multiples thereof. Coupon Bonds and fully registered Bonds interchangeable as provided in Trust Deed. Redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the Corporation on any interest date on thirty days' notice at the following prices and accrued interest: at 105 if redeemed on or before November 1st, 1932, and thereafter at 1% less for each subsequent five years, or part thereof, up to and including November 1st, 1942, and thereafter at 102. Montreal Trust Company, Trustee.

These Bonds will be offered simultaneously in Montreal, Toronto and New York. In addition, there will also be offered in London, England, £1,000,000 (\$4,866,667) of 5½% Registered Debenture Stock, Series A, ranking pari passu therewith.

Annual Cumulative Sinking Fund commencing November 1st, 1932, sufficient to retire at or before maturity all of the Bonds and Registered Debenture Stock of Series A.

Legal Investment for Life Insurance Companies under the Insurance Act, 1917, Canada.

For detailed information, we refer to the prospectus containing letter from Geo. M. McKee, President of the Corporation, which has been summarized in part as follows:

The Corporation

Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Corporation, incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec, owns and operates newsprint paper and sulphite pulp mill properties at Port Alfred, P.Q., with daily capacity of 600 tons paper and sulphite pulp, or an annual capacity of 135,000 tons newsprint and 45,000 tons surplus sulphite pulp for sale. The Corporation owns or controls pulpwood areas estimated to contain over 20,000,000 cords pulpwood, sufficient for practically a perpetual supply of pulpwood at capacity operations. Through control of water powers and by favorable contracts with The Quebec Development Company, Limited, the Corporation is assured of adequate power supply at low cost.

Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Corporation, in association with Price Brothers & Company, Limited, subject to the approval of the shareholders of Quebec Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, will acquire for cash, on the basis of one-half interest each, the entire common shares of a company to be incorporated to acquire the undertaking and assets of Quebec Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited.

Earnings

Net earnings of the Corporation for the fifteen months ended August 31st, 1927, during which period newsprint has been produced, as certified by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants, Montreal, available for Bond interest, depreciation and depletion were \$2,582,547, or at the rate of \$2,066,038 per annum—equal to over 2½ times annual interest on the Bonds and Registered Debenture Stock of this issue.

For the eight months ended August 31st, 1927, corresponding net earnings, as certified by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants, were \$1,682,370—or at the rate of \$2,523,555 per annum, equal to over 3 times annual interest on the Bonds and Registered Debenture Stock of this issue.

These earnings were attained notwithstanding operation at considerably less than capacity owing to conditions prevailing throughout the newsprint industry.

Assets

Net tangible assets of the Corporation, including plants, properties, buildings, timber limits and leases and current assets, after giving effect to the proposed financing and deducting all current liabilities, according to the Corporation's Balance Sheet as at August 31st, 1927, as certified by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants, had a depreciated value of \$35,146,776.

Working Capital

Net current assets of the Corporation, according to the Balance Sheet of the Corporation as at August 31st, 1927, as certified by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants, after giving effect to proposed financing and deducting all current liabilities, were \$5,220,547. On completion of the proposed financing the Corporation will have no bank loans.

Purpose of Proposed Financing

The Trust Deed under which the Bonds are to be issued will provide a permanent flexible medium for financing the Corporation's future expansion. The proceeds of this issue of Bonds and Registered Debenture Stock of Series A will be used to provide funds for the acquisition of the Corporation's interest in the successor company to Quebec Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited; to retire \$7,925,500 presently outstanding First Mortgage Bonds, which will be called for redemption; to retire \$1,860,000 6% Deferred Notes collaterally secured by Income Debentures, which will be cancelled and the mortgage securing them discharged, and to pay off bank loans in their entirety, thereby placing the Corporation in a strong liquid position and substantially reducing its annual charges.

Bond Issue

The total amount of First Mortgage Bonds (including Registered Debenture Stock) which will be issuable under the Trust Deed, for the purposes and under the restrictions therein provided, is \$35,000,000, or its equivalent in Sterling at the rate of \$4.86 2/3 to £1. Bonds of any Series may be issued either as coupon or fully registered Bonds; or as Registered Debenture Stock, payable as to principal and interest only in London, England. Of the \$14,999,667 Bonds of Series A authorized for immediate issue, \$10,133,000 will be offered as coupon and fully registered First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, 5½%; and £1,000,000 (\$4,866,667) will be offered as 5½% Registered Debenture Stock. At the option of the Corporation and with the consent of the holder, Bonds of Series A may be exchanged for an equal principal amount of Registered Debenture Stock of Series A and vice versa.

We offer these Bonds for delivery if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to the approval of our Counsel, at

Price: 97 and interest, yielding over 5.70%

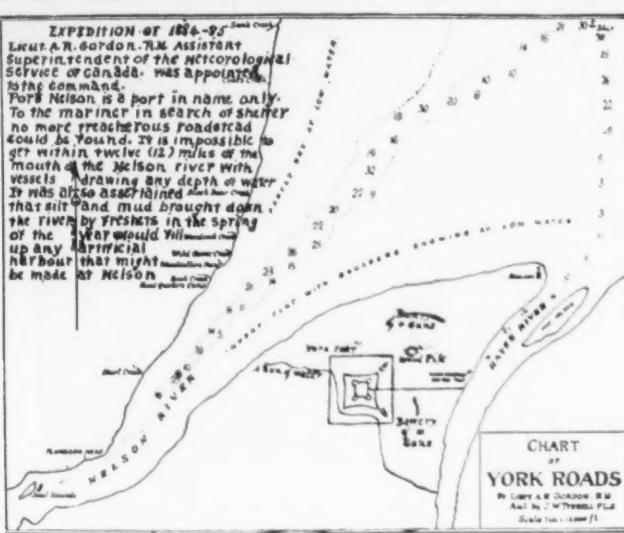
Wood, Gundy & Company

Limited

Winnipeg
Hamilton
London, Ont.

Montreal
New York
Telephone: Elgin 4321
London, Eng.

The information contained in this advertisement is based upon statements and statistics on which we have relied in the purchase of these Bonds. We do not guarantee, but believe the statements herein made to be true.



Why Hudson Bay Railway Will Go to Fort Churchill (Continued from Page 13)

As a matter of fact numerous reports have been made by quite competent Canadian and British engineers, which were available to anyone desirous of giving unbiased information. SATURDAY NIGHT had no difficulty digging up the information, even though rewarded with much abuse for daring to publish the facts. One leading western editor recently even resented a suggestion that the Senate Committee in 1920 did not favor Nelson—after that much criticized body made one of the most exhaustive investigations of Churchill and Nelson on record. Here is the verdict, made seven years before Mr. Palmer's judgment, and sufficiently clear for any intelligent man or woman:

"That in the opinion of this committee sufficient care was not taken in the selection of Nelson as the terminus of the railway, and that the government should not make further important expenditures upon this port without making a new and thorough examination into the relative merits of Churchill and Nelson as a terminus for the railroad."

The editor in question seems to consider that judgment favorable to Nelson. It is difficult to strain one's imagination to such an extent. But it comes with even less grace for an editorial writer to state in assumed amazement that no official data has been available covering both Churchill and Nelson. On this page are two engineers' drawings, reproduced from original official maps, which tell their own story to reasonable-minded, unbiased men. Several years ago similar maps and photographs were published in SATURDAY NIGHT, but many western editors for some reason displayed no interest in the comparative merits of

Churchill and Nelson. Winnipeg "On-the-Bay" officials even objected to any mention of Churchill, in preference to Nelson.

Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.M., reported in 1886:

"Port Nelson is a port in name only. To the mariner in search of shelter no more treacherous roadstead could be found. It is impossible to get within twelve (12) miles of the mouth of the Nelson river with vessels drawing any depth of water. It was also ascertained that salt and mud brought down the river by freshets in the spring of the year would fill up any artificial harbor that might be made at Nelson."

Commander William Wakeham, of the sealing vessel "Diana", stated before the Senate Committee in Ottawa, on April 5th, 1907:

"The harbor at Churchill is a good harbor, easy of approach and safe. It is not a very large harbor. Captain Gordon suggested it and his report on it is very definite and distinct."

A. P. Loco, B.A.P.S.C., F.R.G.S., before the Senate Committee, February 7th, 1907, said:

"Churchill is the only present harbor on the south side of the bay."

Sir Henry Lefroy, Secretary of the British Geographical Association, several years ago reported:

"Churchill will undoubtedly be the future shipping port for the agricultural products of the vast Northwest territory, and the route by which immigrants will enter the country."

George A. Bayne, C.E., many years ago reported:

"The harbor at Churchill is one of the finest I have ever seen. Nature has done so much for it, in the way of protection from storm and the depth of

the water, that without further improvements it is fitted to take rank among first-class ocean ports."

Mr. W. Thibadeau, C.E., reported to E. Deville, Surveyor-General at Ottawa, on May 10th, 1907, as follows:

"The mouth of the Churchill forms the most southerly harbor of the West coast for ships drawing over 24 feet of water. This harbor can be kept open all year by means of icebreakers."

J. W. Tyrrell, Civil Engineer, giving evidence at Ottawa several years ago said:

"I have made a chart of the Churchill river, which indicates that there is a natural land-locked harbor at Churchill, which, at comparatively small cost, could be greatly enlarged by dredging. It is not only sufficiently deep for immediate use, but it has been used for many years. With the 'Alert' we steamed right up and cast anchor, and remained safe and comfortable during the survey work."

Mr. C. R. Tuttle, C. E., after personal investigation long ago, had this to say about Fort Churchill Harbor:

"On all sides are great hills of rock awaiting the hands of industrial enterprise to be transformed into piers and docks and wharves for the accommodation of trade. In no other place in the world could needed improvements be more inexpensively or more conveniently made. At least ten miles of the shores of this beautiful basin may be con-

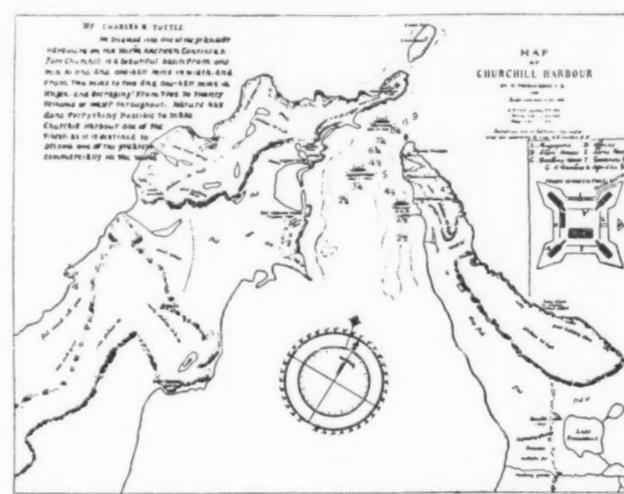
verted from every angle the weight of evidence, practical and technical, has been almost wholly in favor of Churchill—because it is a safe Nature-made harbor."

The Ottawa Senate Investigating Committee in 1920 made the following comparative report on Churchill and Nelson:

"Churchill was shown to be an absolutely land-locked harbor, entirely protected from every wind, no matter from which quarter it should be blown, where a few ships could at all times ride at anchor in perfect security." . . . "Nelson, on the other hand, has no natural protection from the sea, except such as it receives by reason of its remoteness from the body of the sea, there being a twenty-mile stretch of shallows between it and deep water."

*

AND so it is clear that many years before Mr. Palmer made his historic report, conclusive evidence had been presented by Canadian engineers on Churchill and Nelson. This information has long been available to anyone anxious to secure the facts—free from political coloring and biased propaganda. As against the above documentary reports, it would really be interesting to know what conclu-



ed into wharves, and everywhere the approaches to them from the interior would be most accessible. There are no mountains, or gorges, or obstacles of any sort to prevent the approach of the iron horse from the west, or from the south, to the very water's edge. As I have said, Nature has done everything possible to make Churchill Harbor one of the finest, as it is destined to become one of the greatest commercially, in the world."

Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, giving evidence before the Senate Committee at Ottawa, on March 2nd, 1907, said:

"The Mouth of the Churchill river is an exception to the general character of the Hudson Bay shore. At the mouth of the Churchill river there is a rocky hill rising, or at least a mass of rock. The remarks about the shore descending to the bay do not apply exactly to the mouth of the Churchill river. That is the reason Churchill is a harbor. Churchill would be a harbor in low water. It is one of the most magnificent harbors in the world, probably the finest harbor. The channel is the same width at low and high tide. It is a beautiful harbor for ships to enter from the ocean. Outside of the harbor is the open sea, with its deep water."

Lieut. A. R. Gordon, of the Government Expedition in 1886, reports:

"The Churchill Harbor is admirably suited for a railway terminus. The necessary docks could be easily and cheaply built, and the deep water basin enlarged at small cost. Stone is laying at the water's edge ready to be laid into docks and piers, and Nature seems to have left little to be done in order to make this a capacious port—fit for doing business of great magnitude."

Dr. Robert Bell, C.M., F.R.G.S., C.E., of the Geological Survey of Canada, on March 12th, 1907, replying to Hon. Mr. Davies, chairman of the Select Committee, explained that the Churchill River is the only stream on the western side of the Hudson Bay which enters the sea through solid rock and has a fixed depth of water. He thought twelve fathoms was about the depth at the entrance.

"Then when you get inside there is good shelter with water shoaling 8, 7, 6 and 5 fathoms at low water, with sufficient space to anchor a considerable number of ships. The entrance is like a slightly bent arm surrounding a point, and the moment that you turn the angle you are in perfect shelter. The harbor is large and fairly deep. From the time you turn the corner and get into complete shelter there is a space from one-half to a mile in length, where you can lay your ship almost against the shore."

Captain Bernier, the most experienced navigator in the far northern waters, had this to say to the Senate Committee in 1920:

"I should prefer Fort Churchill, because a ship can come in, and she is in a harbor. At Nelson, which will never be a port, you have to anchor away out. Before you get a chance to come in you have to contend with all that danger. . . At Churchill you have a big body of water. It is land-locked. Fort Churchill is the work of Nature—and when a man has to work against Nature there is no money in it. The title, too, is less at Churchill than at Nelson. From a nautical point of view I prefer Churchill. Canada is too poor to maintain a port like Nelson!"

Aside from the above expert judgments, over two hundred years ago an English engineer gave Churchill the preference over Nelson, when preparing plans for the Prince of Wales fort. Since then the Hudson's Bay Co. have always used Churchill Harbor, as a safe port of anchorage against

storms. From every angle the weight of evidence, practical and technical, has been almost wholly in favor of Churchill—because it is a safe Nature-made harbor."

The Ottawa Senate Investigating Committee in 1920 made the following comparative report on Churchill and Nelson:

"Churchill was shown to be an absolutely land-locked harbor, entirely

protected from every wind, no matter from which quarter it should be blown, where a few ships could at all times ride at anchor in perfect security." . . . "Nelson, on the other hand, has no natural protection from the sea, except such as it receives by reason of its remoteness from the body of the sea, there being a twenty-mile stretch of shallows between it and deep water."

*

World's Poultry Congress headquarters have been notified by H. M. de Clerval, commercial attaché to the French Consul-General's office in Montreal, that the Government of France has decided to be officially represented at the Congress to be held in Ottawa for a week, beginning July 27th.

Essential to Sound Investment

Intelligent selection of a corporation security presumes accurate knowledge of certain elementary facts.

What's the company's capitalization? Is its financial position strong or weak? What did it earn, not only last year but over a period of five years? What dividends has it been paying?

The Greenshields Analysis (new 11th edition) readily answers such questions on more than 100 leading Canadian Stocks. It will be profitable to you to ask for a copy which will be sent free on request.

Write to Dept. A-6

Greenshields & Co

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

Montreal : 17 St. John Street

also Mount Royal Hotel Building

TORONTO QUEBEC OTTAWA

14 King Street East 80 St. Peter Street 46 Elgin Street

187

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA

LIMITED

Appraisals · Financing
Engineering · Investigation · Management
of
POWER COMPANIES

Controlling through Stock Ownership
CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION
LIMITED
OTTAWA AND HULL POWER CO. LIMITED
and also holding a substantial interest in
SOUTHERN CANADA POWER CO. LIMITED
DOMINION POWER AND TRANSMISSION CO.
LIMITED
EAST KOOTENAY POWER CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. J. NESBITT, Montreal President	J. B. WOODYATT, Montreal Vice-President
A. W. MCCLIMONT, Winnipeg	J. M. ROBERTSON, Montreal
Col. J. R. MOODIE, Hamilton	P. A. THOMSON, Montreal
N. A. TIMMINS, Montreal	

GROSS EARNINGS	\$796,634.93	\$324,476.92
EXPENSES including interest and reserve for taxes	135,182.86	78,090.69
NET EARNINGS	\$661,452.07	\$246,386.23

Balance Sheet as at June 30th, 1927

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
June 30, 1927	June 30, 1926
Cash on hand and in Bank \$ 57,610.74	24,395.16
Accounts Receivable 738,272.89	27,357.18
Accrued Revenue from Investments 67,809.23	11,858.53
Bonds 1,110,824.83	808,341.69
Bank Stocks 599,829.30	214,734.34
Preferred Stocks 635,158.27	183,055.25
Common Stocks 1,151,023.52	1,160,967.76
Advances to Subsidiaries 1,180,202.07	450,000.00
Common Stocks of Affiliated Companies at Cost 5,832,397.01	3,110,485.72
Miscellaneous Assets 10,595.39	8,739.70
\$11,383,723.25	\$5,999,965.33
To Public	
Bank and other Loans \$ 1,080,000.00	\$ 312,500.00
Accounts Payable 270,732.47	32,157.96
Dividends Payable July 15, 1927, on 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock 75,000.00	37,500.00
Accrued Liabilities 29,182.96	16,874.98
To Shareholders	
Capital Stock — First Cumulative 6% Participating Preferred, Authorized 100,000 Shares Issued 100,000 Shares \$100 each Issued 50,000 Shares \$100 each	\$ 1,461,881.53
Capital Stock — Non-Cumulative 6% Participating Preferred, Authorized 100,000 Shares Issued 100,000 Shares \$100 each Issued 50,000 Shares \$100 each	399,032.94
Capital Stock — Common Par Value — Authorized 250,000 Shares Issued 160,000 Shares \$1 Par Value — Authorized 250,000 Shares Issued 160,000 Shares \$1 Par Value	2,500,000.00
Miscellaneous Reserve 1,875,000.00	500,000.00
Profit and Loss 545,245.91	100,932.39
\$11,383,723.25	\$5,999,965.33

Signed on behalf of the Board, A. J. NESBITT, Director
J. B. WOODYATT, Director

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the books and accounts of the Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, and certify that the foregoing Balance Sheet, Gross Earnings and Profit and Loss Account exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation's affairs at that date and the results of its operations thereof, according to the information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company. We have received all the information and explanations required by us.

Montreal, August 16th, 1927

P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants.

Profit and Loss Account

Balance at Credit July 1, 1926	\$10,932.39
Earnings for year ended June 30, 1927	678,433.31
Reserve for Federal Income Tax	
Dividend on 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock	
Balance	

\$779,365.70

\$779,365.70

Magnitude of Operations

The following condensed statement of the operations of the utility companies which Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, controls, or is substantially interested in, is indicative of the magnitude of its operations:

(1) Combined gross earnings for the fiscal period	1926 \$12,974,984.90	19
---	----------------------	----

September 24, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

21

headquarters
M. de
the office in
ment of
cially re-
to be held
ning July



HERMAN TRELLE, OF WEMBLEY, ALBERTA
The Canadian wheat King, who is reported to have evolved a new mystery wheat which Government experts state can be sown later and will ripen fifteen days earlier than any present variety. This new variety of wheat may create a revolution in grain growing belts throughout the whole American continent.

**Transfer Agents
Bond Mortgage Trustees**



CHARTERED TRUST & Executor Company
46 King St. W. Toronto

Dominion Textile Company LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND
A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25) per share on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1927, payable 1st October, to shareholders of record September 15th. By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, August 30th, 1927.

Dominion Textile Company LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND
A Dividend of One and Three-Quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1927, payable October 15th, to shareholders of record September 30th. By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, August 30th, 1927.

**DIVIDEND NUMBER 167
HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LIMITED**

(No Personal Liability)
A dividend of 2% on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable the 1st day of October, 1927, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 21st day of September, 1927. Dated the 14th day of September, 1927.
I. McIVOR, Assistant-Treasurer.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

DIVIDEND NOTICE
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today the following dividends were declared:
On the Preference Stock, two per cent. for the half-year ended 30th June last;
On the Common Stock, two and one-half per cent. for the quarter ended 30th June last from railway revenues and Special Income;
Both dividends are payable 1st October next to stockholders of record at three p.m. on 1st September next.
By order of the Board,
ERNEST ALEXANDER,
Secretary.
Montreal, 5th August, 1927.

Canadian Locomotive Co. LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 33
Notice is hereby given that quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable October 1, 1927, to shareholders of record September 20, 1927. By Order of the Board,
G. W. DALY, Secretary.
Kingston, Ont.
Sept. 9, 1927.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE
Economic Investment Trust LIMITED**

COMMON DIVIDEND No. 1
Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of two per cent. for the half-year ending the 30th September, 1927, being at the rate of four-and-a-half cents (\$1 1/2) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company. The above dividend is payable on and after October 1, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the twentieth day of September, 1927. By Order of the Board,
C. J. HUNTER, Secretary.
Toronto, Sept. 12, 1927.

CANADA CEMENT Co., Ltd.

**ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS
DIVIDEND NO. 46**
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of one and one-half cents (\$1 1/2) for the six months ending September 30th, 1927, being at the rate of 6% per annum on the paid up Ordinary Stock of this Company, will be paid on the 17th day of October next to Ordinary Shareholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1927. H. L. DOBLE,
Secretary.
Montreal, Sept. 16th, 1927.

happily more intimate in future? On both of these counts there is every reason to hope that it will. I would be most unfortunate not only for the British Empire at large, but more especially for Britain herself if London were to remain a dear money market. The recent reduction of the Bank Rate has been welcomed therefore as the end of a period of restriction. Britain's pressing need for a lessening of the great annual debt charge is itself a decisive factor influencing policy. Her people are under the strongest of incentives to bring down the rate of interest and maintain it at a lower level—a level which will at the same time enable her to carry more easily the load of debt, and to play her part in the world's money markets more effectively. When once this is achieved, we need not doubt that Canada will again become an outlet, and on a large scale, for the funds of the British investor.

As regards emigration, the prospect is also changing. After eight years of peace-time "reconstruction," Britain has still about 700,000 workers unemployed in excess of the figure conventionally regarded as "normal." While some of them doubtless are demoralized by too much idleness, they are not to be condemned *en masse* on this ground. Among them are large numbers of competent men, to whom the likelihood of finding steady work at home has become increasingly remote. During five years of wartime, emigration was practically stopped and the results of this are still apparent in a congested labour market. At present levels of wages, British industry has not yet succeeded in absorbing the swollen working force available. More and more of her workers are beginning to look overseas to the Dominions and reflecting that the nearest and easiest to reach is Canada. It is noteworthy that when navigation on the St. Lawrence opened in April of this year, 6,000 immigrants were landed at Quebec within the first week-end. There could be no better omen for the busy season.

Financial Editor.—

"Saturday Night" and your Gold and Dross suggestions are always read and greatly appreciated.— E. B., St. Catharines, Ont.



WILSON'S BACHELOR

F. J. Crawford & Co.

MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK & MINING EXCHANGE

Mining Stock Specialists

10 Jordan Street Adelaide 6705 Toronto

Be sure your WILL is made, naming a strong TRUST COMPANY as your EXECUTOR
Ask for booklet "The Corporate Executor."
CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED \$1,172,500.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$1,245,112.16
THE IMPERIAL CANADIAN TRUST CO.
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Head Office: Winnipeg, Canada. Branches: Saskatoon and Calgary.

\$400,000.00 Windsor Court Apartments Limited Windsor, Ontario

6% First Mortgage 15-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated June 1st, 1927.

Maturing June 1st, 1942.

Principal payable in gold at the principal office of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Toronto, Ont.
Interest payable in gold (December 1st and June 1st) at any branch of the Bank of

Nova Scotia in the Dominion of Canada at the holder's option.

Denominations: \$1000, \$500 and \$100 in coupon bearer form but may be registered as to principal.

Trustee: Chartered Trust & Executor Co., Toronto, Ont.

Solicitors: Messrs. McAndrew, James & Evans, Toronto, Ont., for the Company.

Legal Opinion: Messrs. Long & Daly, Toronto, Ont., for W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Limited.

The 6% First Mortgage 15-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Windsor Court Apartments Limited are a legal investment for Canadian Life Insurance Companies.

SINKING FUND—The Trust Deed securing this issue of bonds provides that the Company will create a semi-annual sinking fund to be applied in the purchase or redemption of the said bonds amounting to the sum of \$6,000 half-yearly plus an amount equal to a half-year's interest at the rate of 6% per annum on all bonds previously acquired or redeemed or which should be acquired or redeemed for sinking fund purposes. The first of said sinking fund payments will be made to the Chartered Trust & Executor Company on the 1st day of June, 1930.

REDEMPTION—Bonds may be redeemed on any interest payment date before maturity and in whole or in part on thirty days' notice at 105 up to and including June 1st, 1932; thereafter at 104 up to and including June 1st, 1937, and thereafter at 103 in each case with accrued interest to date of redemption.

SECURITY—The Windsor Court Apartments Limited is the owner of property situated at the corner of Ouellette Avenue and Hanna Avenue in the City of Windsor, having a frontage on Ouellette Avenue and Dufferin Street of about 175 feet and a frontage on Hanna Avenue of 207 feet and has erected on the said lands a three-storey, basement and sub-basement apartment house. This apartment house contains 118 suites and a garage accommodating forty cars, and has been built according to the plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. Craig & Madill, architects. The bond issue above described is secured by a first closed mortgage on the above property, building and all other immovable assets of the Company now owned or which may hereafter be acquired and by a first floating charge on all other assets and the undertaking of the Company in favour of the Chartered Trust & Executor Company.

Fire insurance to the full insurable value of the building will be carried and this insurance will be made payable to the Trustee.

VALUATION—The land on which this building is located has been valued by Alexander Simmers, Realtor, 34 LaBelle Building, Windsor, Ont., at \$100,000. The finished building has been appraised by Messrs. Craig & Madill, Architects, at \$610,000, making a total valuation of \$710,000.

EARNINGS—From the letter of the President, Mr. R. R. Corson, on file in our office, we quote an estimate of the revenue of the property as follows:

Gross Income, allowing vacancies of 10%	\$99,000.00
Operating Expenses	24,750.00
Net Income	\$74,250.00

or more than 3 times the amount necessary to pay first mortgage bond interest.

Directors:

J. STANLEY MCLEAN, President and General Manager
Canada Packers, Limited.

FRANK E. MAULSON of Irish & Maulson, Limited,
Insurance Brokers, Toronto.

C. S. PETTIT of W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Limited.

The building will be ready for occupancy about this October 1st.

PRICE: 97.60 and accrued interest, to yield 6.25%

Orders may be telegraphed or telephoned in at our expense.

W. A. MACKENZIE & CO., LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS

C. S. PETTIT, Member, TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

67 YONGE ST.

Telephone: Elgin 7241

TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

Gold and Dross

(Continued from Page 15)

M. R. H., Cochrane, Ont. — TOWAGMAC has developed big resources and the future of the enterprise looks bright. It is possible that a better opportunity may come in the near future to dispose of shares. A disappointing factor to some shareholders of Towagmac is that the "rights" of shareholders which were expected may not be as great as might have been believed a few months ago. It now appears that instead of Towagmac shareholders having the right to subscribe for stock in the new company at a price set by the directors, the price will have to be as high as Noranda itself would be willing to pay. It might be a better policy to hold NORANDA shares and be done with it, as Noranda, in addition to its original holdings, and the 81 per cent interest in WAITE-MONTGOMERY, is also sitting in control of Towagmac.

P. K., Guelph, Ont. — There is no value to HARGRAVE SILVER, GOULD CONSOLIDATED, NOVA SCOTIA SILVER COBALT or COBALT CENTRAL MINES. The market for GIFFORD-FERLAND is a fraction of one cent per share. The CHAMBERS-FERLAND was absorbed over 10 years ago by ALADDIN COBALT on a basis of one share of Aladdin being issued for 20 shares of Chambers-Ferland. The Aladdin later became part of KIRKLAND LAKE PROPRIETARY under conditions which gave two shares of Kirkland Lake Proprietary for seven shares of Aladdin. The head office of Kirkland Lake Proprietary (1919) Ltd., is in Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C. 3, England.

W. H. W., Windsor, Ont. — WETTLAUFER has not been under operation for many years. The outlook for rejuvenation of the project is not very favorable. The shares are quoted at around two or three cents.

R. M. T., Stratford, Ont. — THOMPSON-KRIST shares are not exchangeable for VIPOND. Thompson-Krist is merely a shareholder of PORCUPINE CROWN, holding only 200,000 shares of that company's 4,000,000 shares of capital. Since 1924, Thompson-Krist has not owned any property. Not only this, but a few months later the Porcupine Crown sold out its property for \$50,000 cash, plus 500,000 shares in the purchasing company (BRITISH PORCUPINE MINES). In the recent deal in which Porcupine Crown and Thompson-Krist claims were taken over by Vipond, the portion which Porcupine Crown received was a little over 70,000 shares of Vipond, or a valuation of around \$100,000 when based on current quotations for Vipond. This Vipond stock goes into Porcupine Crown treasury and is not distributed to shareholders. Even were it to be distributed, the one-twentieth interest which Thompson-Krist holds in Porcupine Crown would involve only about 3,500 shares of Vipond or a value of around \$5,000 at present. The manner in which the very promising Thompson-Krist claims were frittered away is a sad testimonial to the directorate and an almost unbelievably meek submission on the part of the shareholders.

A. J. T., West Hill, Ont. — HAZELTON-PORCUPINE is a prospect of uncertain merit. ASSOCIATED GOLDFIELDS became merged into what is known as CANADIAN ASSOCIATED GOLDFIELDS—capitalized at 30,000,000 shares and with a property of uncertain value to carry this unusual load.

W. D. W., Brantford, Ont. — ARATE RED LAKE cannot be looked upon as a "safe" speculation. There is no such thing, and thus this particular venture has considerable risk attached to it.

D. D. S., Sarnia, Ont. — The BELL WOMAN LAKE SYNDICATE is merely a prospecting concern. The syndicate appears to be warranted in its attempt to find something on the claims held. Noah Timmins has dropped his option on the MANION-JACKSON owing to being unable to secure an extension of time. You are holding some of the more attractive mining stocks when you mention McIntyre-Porcupine, Wright-Hargreaves, and Teck-Hughes. Tough-Tough is highly speculative, but not without interesting possibilities.

C. M. W., Carrying Place, Ont. — The possibilities of BALDWIN GOLD MINES ever amounting to anything appear to be pretty remote. There is a little work being done in West Shining Tree area, but without more than a small amount of encouragement, MILLCREST is working under favorable geological conditions. It may have a fighting chance, but it is pretty risky venture. I have no late record of MILLIONS LAKE, other than that it still appears to be in a very uncertain stage.

L. L. S., Vancouver, B.C. — A mill is operating on ASSOCIATED GOLDFIELDS, but the outlook for profits for shareholders is not any too bright. The company has gold notes outstanding against it which reach maturity on September 15th. It is not many years ago that the company had over \$100,000 available, but it all vanished—despite reports at the time of a glowing nature.

E. M. Sheldene, Ont. — There has been little change since May in the situation regarding the DOMINION ALLOY STEEL CORPORATION. The Preferred stock having a par value of \$100.00 and carrying a 5% bonus of common, is quoted today at \$106 bid, \$3.00 asked. These prices are more or less nominal, however, as there appears to be practically no market for this stock.

E. S., Tilbury, Ontario — The saleable prospects of your particular lots in TUXEDO PARK are not good just now and may not be for a few years. On the other hand, the taxes are so low that it might be worth while holding and gamble on future developments. Your lots are beyond the much debated site still held by the University Council, troubled for many years with too much political manipulation. Part of the property has been and is being developed into what admittedly is a coming choice residential centre in that city, but the growth takes time.

N. F., Sudb. St. Marie, Ont. — I consider the suggestion made by the Dominion Securities Corporation Limited, for the employment of \$25,000 to advantage, to be an excellent one. You can add the following to your list with advantage: Harris Albatross Limited bonds, Lake St. John Power and Paper Co. Limited bonds, United States of Brazil External bonds, French Line 6½% bonds, Gatineau Power Company 5%, First Mortgage bonds, and Praynelal Paper Company, Limited, 5½% First Mortgage bonds.

S. S., Westmount, P.Q. — The 5% first mortgage bonds, due 1947, of CANADIAN VICKERS, have more security than the 6% first preferred shares of POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED, but the latter are nevertheless attractive and would be likely to prove a satisfactory investment for you. As to the amount which you should put into these shares or into the Canadian Vickers bonds depends very largely on what proportion this would be of the total amount you have available for investment. It is much safer to put your money into a number of good bonds or stocks than into one, as by so doing you distribute the risk and reduce the loss you would suffer should any one of your investments turn out badly. When you have your money invested in a number of good companies engaged in different lines of endeavour, you are pretty safe, as it is not likely that anything could happen that would seriously affect all these companies at the same time.

N. W., Port Lambton, Ont. — The situation in regard to LOEW'S BUFFALO TIMBERS INC. does not seem very promising. We understand that the company's earnings are being reduced by severe competition and there are suggestions that it is suffering from internal dissension. We have not seen a financial statement for some time, but the fact that the company has not paid any preferred dividends since January 1st last indicates that its financial position is not satisfactory. Meers G. C. Williams & Company, unlisted security dealers, corner Jordan and Melinda Streets, Toronto 2, quote the preferred stock under date of August 30th at \$33.00 bid, \$37.00 asked, and the common stock at 80¢ bid, \$1.25 asked. These prices are an indication of the low estimation in which these stocks are held by the market.

M. P., Edmonton, Alta. — The CITIES SERVICE COMPANY refunding 5% debentures have a very satisfactory degree of security, and in our opinion should make a good investment for you. For many years past the company's earnings have shown a very substantial margin over the amount necessary to pay interest on this and other bond issues.

A. A., New York, N.Y. — The BOSTON-MCCREA GOLD MINER is a prospect in the Boston Creek district. The shares have no market value at present and no work of any consequence has been done for a number of years. The outlook for the enterprise is not very bright. Should success attend work on the neighboring BARRY-HOLLINGER it might help encourage resumption of work on Boston-McCrea. In the meantime the outlook is poor.

E. R., Waterloo, Ont. — I would not regard the O.K. DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE as a good investment. Units are sold by IMPERIAL SECURITIES, 304 Kent Building, Toronto, Ontario.

M. P., Toronto, Ont. — WRIGHT-HARGREAVES appears to be less speculative than TECK-HUGHES or CENTRAL MANITOBA. The reason for this is due to Wright-Hargreaves having a greater length than Teck-Hughes on



Hudson's Bay Company Auxiliary Steamship "Pelican", which was a sister-ship to the Condor in the bombardment of Alexandria, and is still going strong in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. This picture was taken in the Churchill River, this vessel is much too small for grain carrying but it is staunch and much stronger than larger vessels for work among the ice floes.

E. M. L., North Gower, Ont. — AMULET is more highly explored than Area and has indicated a large amount of ore. Among the Rouyn issues, Noranda is the more attractive at this time. If you are going to speculate, you should consider the better issues such as NORANDA in Rouyn, WRIGHT-HARGREAVES and LAKE SHORE in Kirkland Lake, McINTYRE-PORCUPINE in the Porcupine district.

C. F., Toronto, Ont. — You evidently have reference to MARCLAY MINES, situated in the Rouyn area. The claims held by the company are in the prospect stage and the outlook for success of any kind appears to be pretty uncertain. The old NORTHERN BELLE mine created interest in the Rossland boom days of 1897, but I fear you could now find nothing but its corpse.

H. H., Campbellton, N.B. — If you intend to hold the shares, it would appear to be better to exchange your old DUPRAT for new stock. Like all such new prospects it is not possible to estimate the approximate value of the shares. Quotations will be governed by results of current exploration, and to some extent by the trend of the general market. ACONDA is in somewhat similar position as Duprat. In each case there are sufficient funds on hand to carry on considerable work.

F. W., Owen Sound, Ont. — Our information from Company sources is to the effect that so far the enterprises of the UNITED BOND COMPANY, LIMITED, have turned out well for it. Bonds of such Companies as they have been selling bonds for cannot be considered entirely safe at the outset because, as a rule, the properties are not constructed when the bonds are sold. One cannot tell beforehand how the company is going to be to earn what the United Bond Company, Limited, expects it will earn. When a bond pays 7%, there is naturally some element of uncertainty in its composition or such a large return could not be obtained. The Company has shown considerable energy in selling its bonds to date.

A. W., Dundalk, Ont. — UNITED KIRKLAND was under option for a time to MOASSA, but results of exploration were not sufficiently favorable to cause the option to be exercised. Any value which United Kirkland may ever have may be learned only by awaiting the westerly trend of developments on the KIRKLAND LAKE MINE—and possibly through deep work in due time on the ELLIOT claim of Macassa. At present, there seems to be little or no demand for United Kirkland shares. VIPOND is passing through a period of uncertainty, and this has reflected itself upon the market. There is considerable ore in sight, and there are fair prospects of finding more. However, the question of depth is seriously exercising the minds of speculators. For instance, HOLLINGER mine itself is lean at depth on its westerly side; old PORCUPINE CROWN went lean before attaining a depth of 1,000 feet. VIPOND is now at that stage where wonder is being expressed as to whether it is far enough east to share the good fortune of that area in which mineralization is ranking downward toward the east.

J. H. T., Mitchell, Ont. — CASEY COBALT went into liquidation in 1920 and the assets were distributed.

H. G. L., Sutton West, Ont.

CENTRAL MANITOBA is developing in an interesting manner. Official reports suggest a favorable outlook for the property. A. D. Miles, representative of John Taylor & Sons, of London, enjoys a very favorable reputation among mining men. The fact that a mill of 150 tons daily has been installed is sufficient evidence of faith in the property. As to whether the property warrants current quotations for the shares remains an open question. In development so far done the outlook is good, but the background of gold mining in that section would suggest reason for being a little cautious until more may be learned about depth on Central Manitoba.

Reader,

Kenne, Ont.

VIPOND has interesting speculative merit, but the longer work continues without getting on the track of downward continuation of ore bodies, the greater will be the element of risk. PIONEER MINING CORPORATION is playing an aggressive part in the search for new mines in this territory, and has the advantage of capable advice of J. Mackintosh Bell. The shares are speculative, and there would not appear to be any great reason for haste in securing stock. Rather than go too heavily into speculative issues, you might do well to purchase more seasoned shares such as WRIGHT-HARGREAVES or MCINTYRE-PORCUPINE. It is quite true that the speculative issues might reasonably advance in event of any general upward movement in the market for mining shares.

S. A., Toronto, Ont. — KIRKLAND CENTRAL never engaged in work of an important nature, and you may be pretty liberal in your question of whether this is another "good thing" gone wrong. I would not regard PREMIER GOLD as a good investment. The company is earning big profits and is paying a high rate of dividends. Fear that high-grade mineralization may extend only to limited depth has dampened enthusiasm in regard to possible longevity. The shares are speculative. CENTRAL MANITOBA has been meeting with good encouragement and seems likely to attain profitable production. In the past in that territory there has been disappointing results at depth, and this is a point which caused me to advise caution until such time as more may be learned about depth on Central Manitoba.

G. N. M., Winnipeg, Man. — SAN ANTONIA is in the prospect stage. About 40 men are employed. Some lateral work has been done at a depth of 150 feet with fair encouragement. The WANPIGWIG SYNDICATE is reported to have completed second payment on the option. The outlook for the venture is pretty uncertain, and it is my opinion that you would do better to buy shares in one of the more seasoned mining issues, already listed on the mining exchanges.

D. L., North Sydney, N.S. — BANGOR AND ARGOSTOCK 7% preferred stock is an excellent security to hold. The dividend on the common stock at present is 3½%. There are outstanding 77,200 common shares of \$50 par value. Issues which come before this are the 31,800 preferred shares of \$100 par value, and the funded debt amounting to \$1,201,660. In 1925, the earnings on the common stock amounted to \$6.22, and in 1926 to \$7.10. The current earnings on common are running at about \$2.30. The range of the common stock in 1927 ran from 4 to 10½%. The company has increased its dividend, and is offering rights. The company's position is exceedingly strong, and the stock looks attractive. We might say that though the investment characteristics of this common stock are very high, it only gives a yield of about 3.76%, thus showing that a good deal of the advance made and to be made by this company has been discounted in the market. ROCK ISLAND, however, though not so high in investment standing, is one of the most favorably priced stocks at the present time. The trend towards more liberal dividends on the best United States railroads is not yet over.

A., Buckingham, Que.

The agent who told you The Perfection Glass Company paid 20% last year has stretched the truth considerably. The Company paid a 5 per cent dividend.

R. J., Vancouver, B.C.

WHITEWATER MINES of British Columbia is well thought of and capably managed. CALL SWITCH of Vancouver is dead. VIPOND has been operated on a moderately profitable basis, and the management is efficient. The grade of ore is running lower than was expected, but no important increase appears to have been made in developed ore during the past year. This introduces a serious element of risk, insofar as looking towards longevity is concerned, but the condition is one which would be overcome should ore be encountered at greater depth, and the recently acquired Thompson-Krist claim.

G. D., Waldon, Sask. — LABALLE COPPER-GOLD is raw prospect on which some exploration appears to be warranted in an effort to learn whether it is of value or not. It is among possibly several hundred ventures from among which may be a very few successes.

MEASURE YOUR FUEL with this yard stick

1 ft. | 2 ft. | 3 ft.

for it takes the guesswork out of
fuel buying

1—Is your fuel high in heat units?

Anthracite averages 70% carbon per ton.
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE guaranteed
over 90%.

2—Is it clean?

Externally, Anthracite should be free from stone, shale and slate. Internally it must be clean so it will burn with little smoke and produce a small amount of soot. SEMET-SOLVAY COKE is practically smokeless and sootless—clean in every respect.

3—What about ashes?

Excessive ash, slate and stone add costs to your fuel bill. SEMET-SOLVAY cuts one-third off.

The Standard Fuel Co.
Elgin 7151



"IN the gasoline and oil business you have to know what's what, just like in your own business."

"My success depends on "repeat" customers—the ones who come back."

"I've seen the insides of enough automobiles to know how important lubrication and the right fuel is to a car. That's why out of all the propositions offered me I chose to handle British American Oil Company's Safety Motor Oils and Gasolines."

"When it comes to lubrication, years of experience have taught me that for safe, smooth running and for keeping a car in first-class condition you can't beat this British American Autolene Oil. I've used it myself and I've sold it to thousands."

"Autolene is making more steady customers for me every day."

"Let me serve you too."

Above all
we are for
Safety!

The BRITISH AMERICAN OIL CO. LIMITED
Use Autolene or Motorene depending
Upon the make of your engine

September 24, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

23

Striking Growth by Power Corporation

GROSS revenue of the Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, was more than double that for the previous year, amounting to \$796,635, as compared with \$324,477. Net earnings increased from \$246,386 to \$661,452, and the surplus after payment of 6 per cent. on the \$5,000,000 first preferred stock issue outstanding amounted to \$444,313. Added to the previous surplus of \$100,932 the total came to \$545,245, which was carried forward to next year. Although earned there was no distribution on the \$2,500,000 non-cumulative 6 per cent. participating preferred which has a par value of \$50 per share. Allowing for dividends on this issue the balance applicable to the common stock was slightly in excess of \$2.00 per share.

The balance sheet shows an increase in total assets from \$5,999,965 to \$11,383,723, the difference being largely made up of increases in the company's investments in bonds, bank stocks, preferred and common stocks, although cash on hand, accounts receivable and accrued revenue show substantial gains.

In the report of the president, A. J. Nesbitt, some interesting details are given of the progress of the various companies in which the corporation is interested. East Kootenay Power, it is stated, has had gross earnings almost 10 per cent. greater than in the previous year. Additions to plant have been completed and total capacity is now 22,000 horse power besides 6,700 horse power in steam driven plant.

Winnipeg Electric continued to show improved earnings and results so far in 1927 indicate that 1927 will be no exception. Reference is also made to new contracts received by Manitoba Power, subsidiary of Winnipeg Electric.

Conditions in Hamilton and district served by Dominion Power and Transmission Company are stated to have shown considerable improvement, and the outlook for the present year to be very encouraging. New equipment has been added to the services.

In the districts served by Canada Northern Power Corporation in the mining camps of Porcupine, Kirkland, Cobalt, Gowganda, South Lorrain, and the latest development in Northern Quebec around Rouyn marked progress is being made and power requirements are steadily increasing. An additional 10,000 horse power is being added to the Quinze plant and 20,000 horse power is as yet undeveloped. Ottawa and Hull Power, and its subsidiary, Ottawa River Power, have an installed capacity of 60,000 horse power and have enjoyed a steady increase in load. In June of this year this was about seventeen per cent. greater than at the same time last year.

Steady growth has been one of the outstanding features of operations of Southern Canada Power serving ninety-six municipalities in the eastern townships. Installed capacity is 58,000 horse power with potential capacity of over 100,000 horse power.

Gatineau Power Bonds Offered

HARRIS, Forbes & Co., Ltd., with which is associated a group of other Canadian investment banking houses, including Drury & Co., Dominion Securities Corp., Ltd., Sanson Bros., Greenshields & Co., Royal Securities Corp., Limited, Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Ltd., Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd., A. E. Ames & Co., R. A. Daly & Co., Rene T. Leclerc, Inc., and the National City Co., Limited, are offering to Canadian investors a portion of an issue of \$5,000,000 Gatineau Power Co. first mortgage gold bonds, 5 per cent. series, due 1956, at 97 1/2 and interest to yield over 5 1/2 per cent.

The Gatineau Power Company is outstanding among the great Canadian water power companies in the magnitude of its project and in the proximity of its most important plants to the principal power markets of the Dominion. The largest customer of the company is the Hydro-Electric Commission of the Province of Ontario, which under the present 30-year contract, will be taking by 1931 almost a quarter of a million horse-power.

The commission is constructing a transmission line to the company's line on the Ottawa River. The Gatineau development will thus be linked direct with the great super-power system extending from Niagara Falls around the end of Lake Ontario to Toronto and serving the most important industrial district in Canada.

Upon completion of the capacity under construction and the sale for power purposes of eleven powers to be produced, it is estimated that net earnings of the company available for interest and reserves will exceed \$6,000,000 per annum, or over two and three-quarter times the annual interest requirements on the entire first mortgage bonds now outstanding, including the issue now being offered.



Confederation Life Association at Lake Louise.
By Courtesy of Canadian Pacific Railway.

Contracts for the sale of over 90 per cent. of the primary power to be generated at the company's plants have already been executed with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the Canada Cement Co., Ltd., and the Canadian International Paper Company, and the balance is now being absorbed in the adjacent power markets.

A portion of the issue is being offered simultaneously in the United States.

Good Showing by Alberta Pacific Grain

THE Alberta Pacific Grain Company, Limited, has issued its first financial statement for the year ended June 30, 1927. In May, 1926, this company was reorganized and an issue of securities made to the public. Comparisons are therefore not available.

Operating profits for the twelve months' period are reported at \$967,463, and after depreciation, but before taxes, there remained a sum of \$800,856 for bond interest, or a little better than four times the year's requirements. Interest on the bonds for the twelve months required \$192,500, and for the thirteenth month (paid out of the year's profits) \$27,232, a total of \$219,732. This left \$581,124 available for preferred dividends, or approximately 2 1/2 times the sum needed. After all charges, but before taxes, there was available for common dividends \$353,624, and adding the extra month's interest, the total is increased to \$380,857, the equivalent of \$3.81 a share on both classes of common outstanding. In the previous three years the average amount earned on the common was \$3.75.

It is pointed out that while the operating profits as shown above are for a period of twelve months, the charges for bond interest and preferred dividends are for approximately 13 months and exceed by \$27,232 the normal annual charges.

Total assets are valued at \$10,441,589. Current liabilities stand at \$2,823,752, against current assets of \$1,247,049, leaving net working capital of \$1,576,682. Bank loans are included in the balance sheet at \$588,927.

In his remarks to shareholders, James Stewart, president of the company, states, in part, as follows:

"The company's net current assets have increased by \$143,851, and additions of \$200,365 have been made to properties."

"During the year under review in this report considerable extension of the company's operations took place. Early this year your company acquired a lease of the harbor commissioners' terminal elevator No. 1 at Vancouver to become effective August 1. This elevator has been leased to the Pacific Terminal Elevator Company, Limited, a company composed of the same group of elevator owners as the Vancouver Terminal Company.

"Additions have been made to the property account through the purchase and erection of country elevators, etc., at advantageous points throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan. Improvements and additions have also been made in your company's terminal facilities both at Calgary and Vancouver. Properties and equipment have been kept in good operating condition."

Kidder Participations Preferred Has Speculative But Undetermined Possibilities

M. K. Thurso, Que. An investment in the cumulative, participating and convertible 4 1/2 per cent. preferred stock of Kidder Participations Inc. No. 2 cannot be considered an other than speculative because of the fact that the company is a recent incorpora-

tion and therefore there is no record of earnings by which to judge it, and also by reason of the extraordinarily wide powers possessed by the Board of Directors. The company's circular states that "in investing and re-investing the funds of the corporation, the Board of Directors shall have the utmost freedom in the choice of securities and investments, and no security or other property in which the Board shall see fit to invest the funds shall be deemed an improper investment either by reason of its speculative character or by reason of any interest direct or indirect which any director or officer may have in any such investment or in the corporation or other organization issuing the same."

The sole limitation upon the absolute discretion of the Board in the choice of securities is that the corporation shall not invest more than 20 per cent. of its total capital in the securities of any one corporation. The possession by the directors of such wide powers as this would obviously be very dangerous for the shareholder if the management were not absolutely efficient and honest. However, in this case the management is by Kidder, Peabody & Company, a firm of good reputation, and there are some confidence inspiring names on the Board of Directors. There is an attractive participating feature and of course there is a possibility that you might get a very attractive return from the investment. But it is an investment—or rather a speculation—which you should not make if you are not prepared to risk the loss of your money. One can only assume from the terms of the provisions contained in the circular that the company's operations, in the main, will be of a distinctly speculative character, in which there is the possibility of large gains and also of large losses. The company doubtless hopes to reduce the element of risk by diversification, but the risk will nevertheless be there. In short, it seems to us that unless you are frankly willing to take a chance—and a fairly big chance—you would do well to sell the shares and re-invest the money in something more conservative in your own country.

In the meantime, the management estimates the total rental from the 22 apartments at \$59,640 annually, in addition to which it expects to receive \$1,800 annually in rental of garages and \$1,000 annually for maid service. The \$59,640 expected to be received each year in rental of apartments works out at an average of \$1,863.75 for each apartment. No doubt some of the apartments would

be priced above this figure and some below. Of course, an apartment renting at \$1,863 appears to be somewhat in the luxury class, and while we understand the company has already leased a number of apartments, it remains to be seen whether it will be able to rent them all at this comparatively high figure or not. The company believes that there is an especially good field for an apartment building of this type in Ottawa, by reason of Ottawa being the capital city. If the company should have to reduce its sale of rentals, it would mean, of course, that the time required to retire the preferred stock would be proportionately longer.

Another point to consider is that these shares are not likely to enjoy very wide marketability. You might have to depend on the company itself to find a purchaser for you, should you want to dispose of your shares at any time.

Some Tobacco Companies Common Stock

D. M. New Bedford, Mass. The Common Stocks of The American Tobacco Company, Reynolds Tobacco, and the S. S. Kresge Company all have high investment value for securities of this class. There is another company called The Kresge Department Stores, Inc., whose common stock is in a very different standing, in fact it is very speculative, but we presume you mean the S. S. Kresge Company.

The outstanding capital stock of The American Tobacco Company consists of \$52,699,700 of 6% cumulative preferred stock of \$100 par value, \$40,242,000 of common stock and \$57,399,100 of Class B common stock. The par value of both the common and Class B common stocks is \$50. The two common stocks are identical except that Class B has no voting power. Liberal dividend payments have been made on the common stocks since 1905, while since December, 1925, \$8.00 per share annually has been paid regularly on both common issues. The trend of the company's earnings has been steadily upward since 1920, with the exception of 1923. The net income in 1926 amounted to \$22,495,000, showing a moderate increase over the 1925 figure and compare with \$20,780,000 in 1924. The company earned \$9.90 per share of common last year against \$9.77 in 1925 and \$9.02 in 1924. The company's financial position is strong, current assets exceeding current liabilities by \$95,486,000. The company is having to meet keen competition, but trade tendencies make for operating economies and there seems every reason to expect further satisfactory progress in the future.

The promoters believe that preferred shareholders will have their capital investment repaid to them inside of fifteen years, together with 6% interest, with the result that all profits thereafter will be available for division among the holders of the common stock.

Purchasers of the preferred stock will thus do very well if the plan works out as the promoters anticipate. Assuming that the company's net income is sufficient to retire the preferred stock in fifteen years an original purchaser of \$100 of preferred stock would have received at the end of that period a total of \$151.42, \$100.00 being the return of his capital and \$51.42 being the total amount of dividends received during the period. He would still be holding common stock to an amount equal to the preferred stock originally purchased, and he and the other purchasers of preferred stock would then be eligible to receive part of the annual profits thereafter. The other half would, of course, go to the promoters.

The attractiveness of this investment depends very largely on whether the company's annual net income remaining after deducting operating expenses and all charges is large enough to permit the retirement of the preferred stock within a reasonable period, as well as pay dividends in the meantime. The management estimates the total rental from the 22 apartments at \$59,640 annually, in addition to which it expects to receive \$1,800 annually in rental of garages and \$1,000 annually for maid service. The \$59,640 expected to be received each year in rental of apartments works out at an average of \$1,863.75 for each apartment. No doubt some of the apartments would

be paid on both classes of common stock on February 15th, last.

The S. S. Kresge Company operates more than two hundred Five-and-Ten-Cent Stores and more than one hundred Twenty-Five-Cents-To-One-Dollar Stores. It is making very rapid expansion. The outstanding capitalization consists of \$2,000,000 of 7% cumulative preferred and \$36,786,197 of common stock. The present par value of the common stock is \$10, the amount having been changed from \$100 in 1926, on which occasion ten new shares were issued for each \$100 par value share. The company's gross sales have increased 100% since 1921, 300% since 1918 and 700% since 1914. Gross sales in 1926 amounted to \$119,218,000, showing that they have increased by one third in two years. Both sales and earnings now appear to be showing steady expansion and the result for the first half of 1927 shows satisfactory gains in both respects over the corresponding period of 1926. The company's financial position is strong and it is well supplied with working capital. In view of the considerable expansions now being undertaken, we expect to see further growth in earnings.

Of course, you cannot expect a very big return from a purchase of the stocks of any of these companies at the present time, but what you get is reasonably secure, and there are good possibilities for further appreciation in market values over a period of a few years.

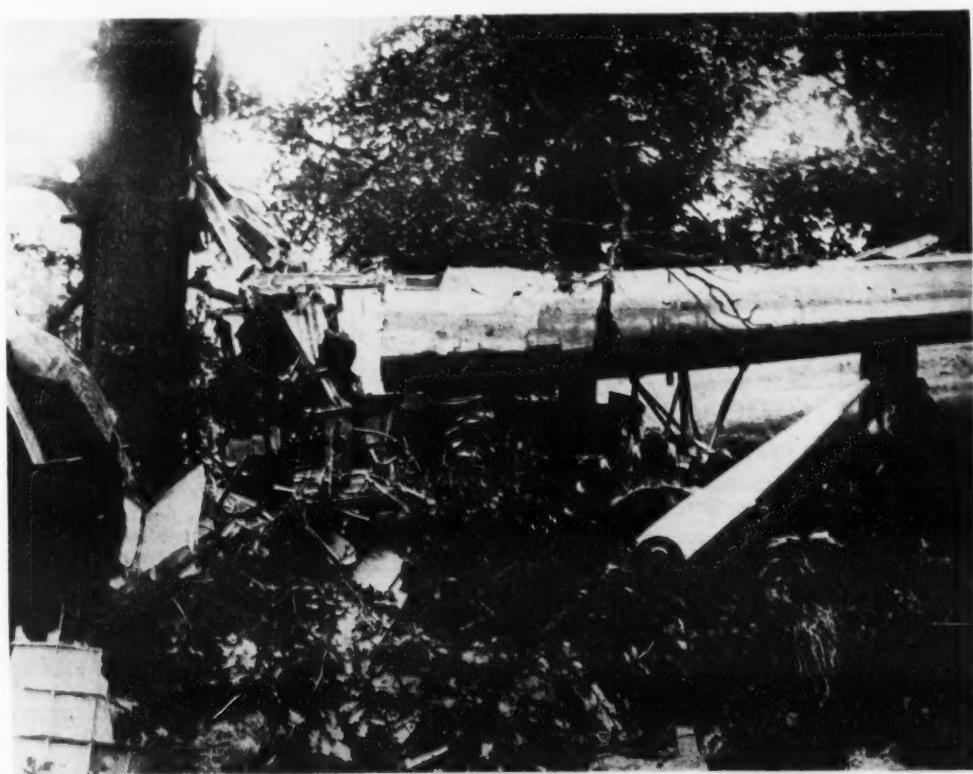
Gold and Dross

(Continued from Page 15)

M. B. B., New Glasgow, N.S. I would not advise you to buy at \$2.50 a share shares of ROUYN COPPER. The shares are not listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange or on the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange, although traded in in Montreal. There are various issues at present which have been manipulated to fictitious prices through operation of pools and my opinion is that it is better to trade only in such shares as have been listed and which enjoy a reasonable amount of trading on the various stock exchanges. To those who wish to venture a small amount, some of the penny issues may offer an opportunity to take the risk, but when you commence to talk in dollars per share it would seem to be better to turn to NORANDA itself, which is the leading mine in the Rouyn district, and which would benefit through customs business from other mines which may be established in the area.

I. L., Montreal, Que. JAY COPPER-GOLD MINES is in the prospect stage. There is some ore in evidence, but there is no assurance as yet of success. The property is out in a part of the country where no profitable mining operations have so far been established or assured. Work has been carried to a depth of 400 feet. The shares are risky, with the outcome of the enterprise uncertain.

S. D. S., Toronto, Ont. The Bennett is a speculation of questionable value, and the shares cannot be looked upon as a "good investment." The property is a prospect in which the chief operations are near Seskinkin. So far, despite considerable prospecting, extending over a period of a great many years, I know of no evidence of a profitable enterprise being established. Sampling is now proceeding, and, if conservatively done, will be of interest. TOUGH-OAKES-BURNSIDE seems to have a fighting chance of finding ore at depth if the requisite capital can be secured. The outlook is that the company may have to incur pretty severe financial obligations in its exploration program, and with the outcome uncertain CON WEST DOME LAKE is in position to carry out exploration and development for a year or so, and with fair prospects that the mill may again be brought into operation before the end of 1928. The shares are highly speculative. Rather than load up too heavily with the more speculative issues, you might be well-advised to stabilize your holdings to some extent by taking on shares such as WRIGHT-HARGREAVES.



AIR LINER CRASHES
A mechanic was killed and seven passengers were injured recently by the crashing of a Royal Dutch Air liner near Sevenoaks, Kent. The machine, which contained eleven people, nine of them passengers, was on its way from Croydon to Amsterdam. Picture shows view of the wreckage showing the metal propeller still intact.

**EVERY
BANKING NEED**

WITH hundreds of Branches throughout the Dominion and close connections with leading financial institutions the world over, the Bank of Montreal has an organization equipped to handle business effectively anywhere at any time, and it is constantly engaged in serving Canadian business men wherever their enterprises reach.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$780,000,000



The Prince of Wales, Prince George and party, were conducted on a most interesting tour through the Great Sullivan Mine at Kimberley, B.C. This mine of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada has drawn international attention in the last five years. This picture illustrates one item in the tour of inspection.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$780,000,000

Investment Experts

Advise the purchase of safe Bonds as the foundation of one's investment structure.
"CANADA PERMANENT" Bonds, in addition to being an absolutely safe security, are issued as required by investors, for periods and in sums to meet the needs of each individual. Investments in these Bonds considerably exceed \$25,000,000,000.

They are at present being issued bearing interest

FIVE PER CENT.

per annum, payable half-yearly. Compared with the yield obtainable on other high-grade securities and having in mind the trend towards lower yields, this is an attractive rate of

Please call or write for folder giving full particulars of the Bonds of Canada's premier mortgage corporation.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

14-18 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO 2.

ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS BEFORE CONFEDERATION

Chemicals and Allied Products in Canada—1926

Chemicals and Allied Products in Canada—1926

CANADA'S chemical industry again showed substantial progress in 1926. Production by the 533 plants reporting in 1926 was valued at \$120,369,518, an increase of 7.5 million dollars over the reported value of sales in the preceding year and the highest on record since 1920, when enhanced prices partially accounted for the high value of production at \$124,545,772; volume production in 1926 was the greatest ever recorded. Capital invested in the industry reached \$24,702,385. Sixty-three plants were in operation during the year, employing a capital of about 23 million dollars and used raw materials worth \$12,947,639 in the manufacture of commodities for sale. Employees averaged 2,471 in number as against 2,355 in 1925. Imports totalled \$4,377,998 in 1926 and exports were worth \$502,183.

production in 1926 was the greatest since the war period. Capital employed at \$132,279,179 was also the highest since 1918 and was nearly 6 million dollars above the figure for 1925. Employment showed an increase to 14,313 from 13,951 in 1925, and the yearly salary and wage earnings stood at \$18,158,614 as against \$17,469,157 in the previous year. Materials used cost \$59,736,675, an increase of 3.5 millions over 1926.

Coal Tar and Its Products—The 8 tar-distilling units and 7 plants manufacturing disinfectants in 1926 gave employment to 190 people and produced commodities valued at \$2,942,443, an increase of \$319,622 over the sales value of the 1925 output. Capital employed at \$4,208,697 represented an increase of a million dollars. The principal products were creosote oil and other special oils.

Soaps, Washing Compounds and Toilet Preparations—This industry also showed a substantial increase in production value during 1926. The sales value of output in that year totalled \$18,908,991 as against \$17,388,506 in the preceding year. More than 2.5 million dollars was paid to the 1,997 employees. Raw materials cost \$10,910,278. Capital employed stood at \$17,021,005 as against \$16,731,558 in 1925. Thirty-eight concerns produced soaps chiefly, 22 were classed as manufacturers of washing compounds, and 40 as makers of toilet preparations as their principal product. Imports of soap reached a value of \$1,199,893, and exports to \$783,261.

Inks, Dyes and Colors—Printing inks, writing inks, dyes and dye soaps

Acids, Alkalies and Salts and Compressed Gases — Production of industrial chemicals and gases was greater in 1926. The 43 plants in this industrial group, employing a capital of \$38,186,983, furnished employment to 2,406 workers the year round, and converted \$13,210,804 worth of raw materials into finished products valued at \$28,717,401, an advance of 1.2 million dollars over the total output value for 1925. Sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric and acetic acids, caustic soda, salt cake, calcium carbide, cyanamide, liquid chlorine, phosphorus, oxygen, carbon dioxide and acetylene were among the leading products.

Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Coatings — The industry produced 1,200,000 barrels of paint, varnish, lacquer and coating products, which were sold at a value of \$1,000,000,000. The production of these products was well maintained at \$2,800,871,000 in 1926. Capital employed amounted to \$2,705,266, and the number of workers stood at 438. Seven plants made writing inks as the main product, 11 made printing and lithographic inks and printers' rollers, and 6 made dyes and colors.

Wood Distillates and Extracts — Production showed a slight decline in value to \$1,734,993 as compared with \$1,989,996 in 1925. Only 9 plants were in operation, capital employed stood at \$2,217,049 and the 255 workers were paid \$214,694 in salaries and wages during the year.

Explosives, Ammunition, Fireworks and Matches—Production value of explosives, ammunition, fireworks and matches was maintained at about the level of the preceding year. Explosives were made in 5 plants, ammunition in 3, fireworks in 3, and matches in 4 establishments. The 15 plants gave work to an average of 2,173 people, to whom \$2,280,012 was paid in salaries and wages and manufactured products worth \$12,307,752. Manufactured products worth \$12,307,752.

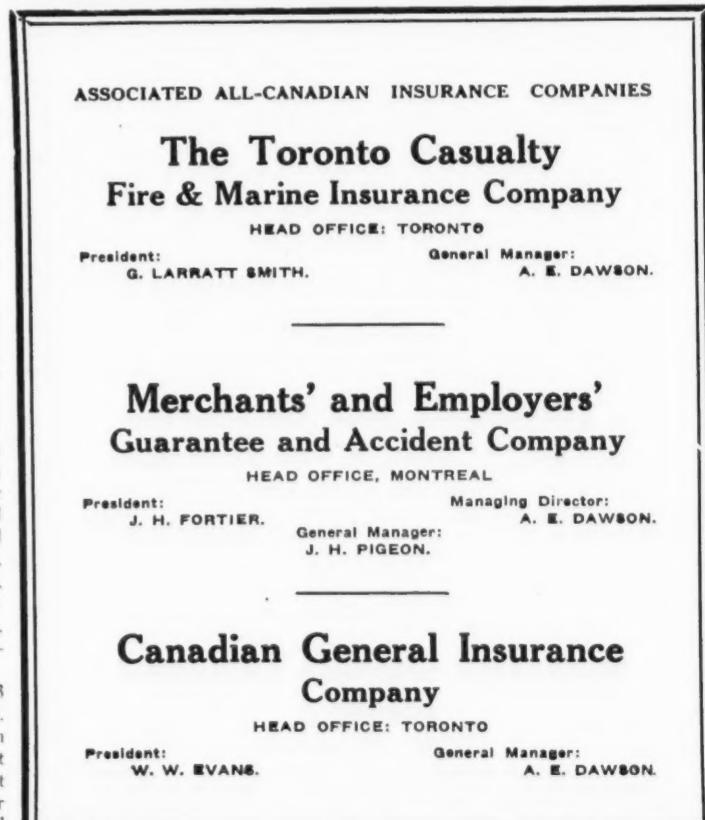
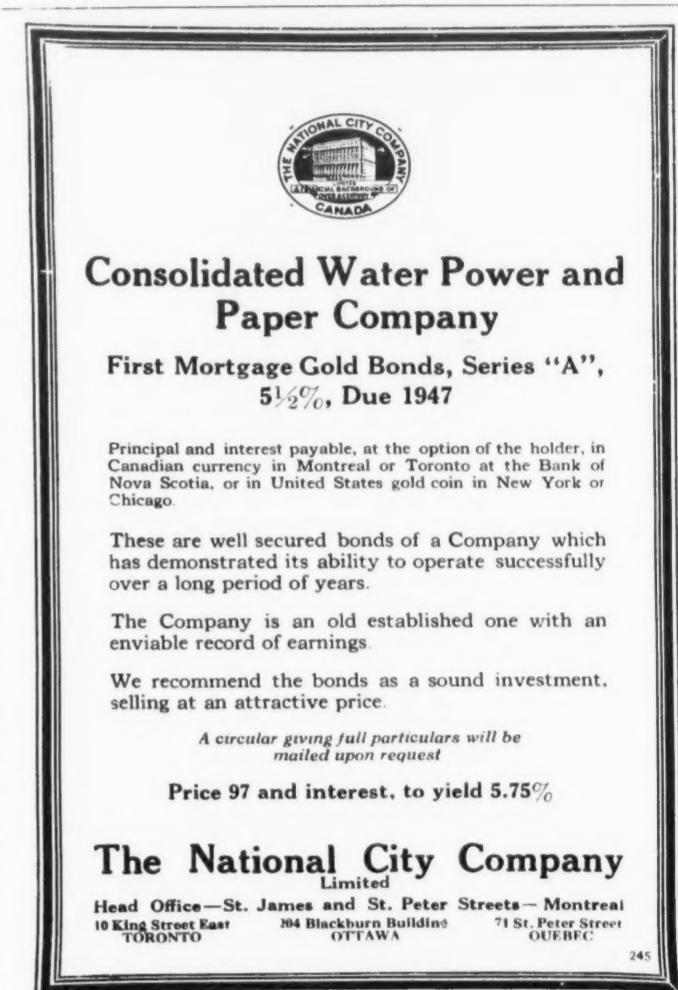
Materials used cost \$6,902,909, giving thus \$5,404,843 as the value added by manufacture. Capital employed stood at \$17,239,592. The main products for sale were dynamites, monobels, gunpowder, nitrate mixtures, safety cartridges, safety fuses, percussion caps, detonators, railway signals, manufactured fireworks and matches.

Fertilizers.—Production of manufactured fertilizers in 1926 amounted in value to \$1,516,685, a gain of \$100,000 over the output value reported in 1925. Twelve plants were in operation, capital employed stood at \$1,818,743, employees numbered 214, and payments in salaries and wages nearly all other classes showed small gains. Sixty-four per cent. of all imports came from the United States, 16 per cent. from United Kingdom, and 20 per cent. from other countries chief among which were Germany, France, Netherlands, Chile, Argentina, Belgium, and Switzerland.

totalled \$204,246. Materials used cost \$1,033,680, and the value added by manufacture was only \$483,005. This industry covers only those firms making complete fertilizers. Commodities such as cyanamide, ammonium sulphate, tankage, dried blood, etc., are classified in other industries. Imports of fertilizer material were valued at \$3,692,680 and exports at \$4,664,316.

Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations—There were 126 plants in operation in this industry in 1926 as compared with a total of 120 in the preceding year. Production for 1926 totalled \$1,000,000,000, and exports totalled \$16,308,773 as against \$17,490,254 in 1925. Cyanamide, calcium carbide, sodium cyanide, acetic acid, soaps, cobalt oxide, were among the most important items on the list. Of the total, 50 per cent. of Canada's exports of chemical products went to the United States, 20 per cent. to the United Kingdom, and 30 per cent. to other countries, chief among which were Mexico, Japan, Newfoundland, Portugal, Africa, Cuba, New Zealand, Barbados, Australia, China, and Chile in the order named.

The preceding year, production for the year was valued at \$15,145,641, as against \$13,987,849 in 1925. Employees numbered 2,358, and their yearly earnings totalled \$2,842,662. Imports of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and other drugs totalled \$3,100,911 as against \$2,968,089 in 1925.





SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 24, 1927

Reminiscences of a Canadian Country Doctor's Wife

Jane's Hospital and Some of the Inmates
By Janet Coupar

BEFORE the motor car invaded the country districts, the roads were sadly neglected, and usually in a frightful state of mud and ruts both in the spring and fall. It would be a fearless driver who would venture any distance over them with a single horse, and many times the doctor only arrived at his destination by using a sturdy team and a sulky, a back-breaking mode of travelling as any one knows to his sorrow who has had the experience.

In the winter, when there was good sleighing a simple expedient was to drive across the fields and wind in and out the lovely still bush—particularly at night with the moon shining down through the trees—thus avoiding the mountainous drifts and accompanying chains of deep pitch holes, which tried the temper of the very best natured horse.

At these particular seasons, it was impossible to move the sick or injured over such roads even to the nearest hospital, which was twenty-five or more miles away. And if the journey was made by train, there were always at least two tiresome changes and long weary waits at cheerless, comfortless country stations. Consequently under the greatest privations and inconveniences the sick received medical and surgical treatment at home. Fortunately for themselves, the patients knew nothing of hospital advantages, but the doctors all over the country suffered acutely from lack of hospital facilities and nurses. Still, they worked cheerfully and bravely on under this great handicap, and did most excellent work, second to none done in our best equipped hospitals today. One thing they did not have to contend with was sepsis, that was something unknown. There was plenty of good home-made soap to scrub up with, the kitchen stove on which to boil the instruments, and it was always possible to resurrect a steamer from some source in which to steam the dressings. These were the essentials the doctors demanded and got at all times.

However, being kept at home had its favorable side, for the kindly country people were spared the terrors of the train trip, and what was still worse, the homesickness which fairly swamped them when forced to leave home and loved ones depending on them. Added to this, was the natural dread of never returning.

The combination of these circumstances compelled the doctor to look about the town with the object of procuring quarters where one or two patients might be accommodated at a time. He was rewarded for his efforts in this direction in obtaining the consent of a couple of elderly sisters who lived alone, to share their modest house and undertake this new, and, it must be acknowledged, very trying work.

Nothing could exceed the simplicity of these two unassuming women, who were known throughout the large connection of relatives and friends as "the girls," Margaret and Jane. They were the eldest of a large family, and had worked hard and continuously on the old farm homestead for over fifty years, before they retired to the town to spend their declining years, and this only after all the other members of the family had married and settled on adjoining farms, and the old parents had been laid away to rest in the graveyard beside the little church. Then, and only then, did these two unselfish women think of themselves. The farm with all the equipment, including the livestock was disposed of, and "the girls," with the assistance of some of the relatives, moved into town and took up their abode in the modest clapboard house down by the old G. T. R. station.

Margaret, though the younger, had by this time grown stout, and in an apologetic way complained of numerous ailments; but not so Jane. She maintained a youthful erectness and a tireless energy though well over sixty years of age. The only resemblance the sisters had to one another in appearance was the coal black hair with a slight sprinkling of grey, parted in the middle and sleeked back down over the ears, and ending in a bun at the back, and the coal black eyes.

In those pioneer days the schools were few and far between throughout the neighborhood, much work to be done on the farm, with little to work with, and a large family to feed; so, like scores of others, Jane's education had been neglected. But she possessed that

Flower and Fruit

Black bees are in the cherry bloom.
With yellow thighs, they buzz and boom,
Toiling amid the cups of snow,
Scattering petals down below.
Work should be sweet and merry
In the flower of a cherry.

Blackbirds are in the cherry tree
Their orange bills stained red; their plea
To mind us what they sang in Spring.
Ere sudden death we haste to bring,
Let life be sweet and merry
In the heart of a cherry.

—Eden Phillpotts.

Clouds

Wide on the rolling downland of the sky
Flocks of white clouds move silently,
Bound for far meadows where the sapphire grass
Blows in delight beneath the moon's cool breath.

Around woolly backs the winds run shaggy,
Chasing slow stragglers who linger by the way;
Wafting, drink deep of the streams whose red amber
color, high noon from the sun's great name,
also, the shade's slow footfalls echo,
complexion will make shade in the season arc Miss, on the sea;
the effect the Mr. (who has died),
a complexion of illes and por, ate the late Dr.
carrots three times a day, & Mr. and Mrs.
Mr. Ger... played among the sick, she got much pleasure
Miss of Mrs. Norman Stephen Cody and Mrs.
of Mrs. Baldwin daughter officiated The br...



MARY LOW
A delightful photograph from the Campbell Studios of the charming little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bell, of Oxford Street, Winnipeg.

which stood well in its stead, a keen intelligence, and an alertness in emergencies to an astonishing degree. Her sharp black eyes observed everything at a glance, and no change in the patient's condition took place, without Jane making a mental note of it and reporting thereon to the doctor.

For some time after coming to town to live, it was customary for Jane to make frequent trips into the country among the relatives to nurse the sick, for she was naturally gifted for this particular work. But she relinquished these country visits to devote her entire time to her new duties.

Gentle old Margaret looked after the cow and hens and the kitchen, and in her spare hours she knitted lace, and anti-macassars for the backs of chairs, or patched quilts; while Jane spent her energies in the care of the patients and the cleanliness of the house, which she kept immaculate.

The floors of rough pine boards were scrubbed white and adorned with numerous hooked mats of bright colours, a gay posy on one, a saucy cock with a red flannel comb on another. In the bedroom assigned to the sick, a diminutive kitchen table surmounted by an old oval shaped mirror blistered and dim with age attached to the wall served as a dresser. A well worn spool bed with an inviting feather tick with spotless bedding, the pillow-covers edged with Margaret's knitted lace, and a clean patchwork quilt made of bright lilac, green, yellow, blue and pink pieces of print, a veritable Joseph's coat, beautifully quilted in fans, covered the bed and added colour to the simple room with its whitewashed walls. A small homemade washstand, covered with a red bordered towel on which stood a white basin and jug banded with turquoise blue, gave a bright touch to the only dark corner in the room. There was a geranium or two growing in gray painted tomato tins on the window sill, and in the summer, morning glories and scarlet runners climbed up on string on the outside of the window, showing through the thin white curtain, and gave a welcome shade from the bright morning sun. On one side of the door flourished a great bunch of "old man," on the other, of a different shade of green, a clump of sweet Mary, and the clay path leading down to the gate was bordered by four o'clocks and gaily colored balsams.

In this humble quiet house many a patient, particularly many a mother, passed through the frightful ordeal of a very necessary operation; but with Jane's capable nursing, combined with the quiet home life, rapid and complete recovery was made and the patient returned home to a life of usefulness without the heart-breaking wrench of leaving the town.

Jane's place—it was always spoken of as Jane's, never Margaret's—became known far and wide, and had become a veritable shrine to the sick. Many and interesting, and even tragic were the cases that passed through her hands, but the particulars will never be revealed, for the faithful silent Jane carried them safely and well to the grave with her. If at any time the kindly curious asked Jane what was the matter with Mrs. Blank, she would discreetly reply, "She's sick, or she wouldn't be here," and that was all the information anyone got out of Jane regarding her patients.

Mrs. Brown maintained her point most emphatically, and to prove her side of the argument right, cited the personal experience when she had sat up till two o'clock in the morning with one man the night before she was married to Brown! What could anyone say to disprove that? Nothing, absolutely nothing, thought Jane as she looked from one unlovely face to the other. She secured peace and quiet by holding the dire threat over their heads of separating them by sending one into the house. The subject was dropped at once and Jane walked past the hollyhocks where the bees were buzzing, knocking the pollen down on the leaves as they bustled

in and out the large pink flowers, and resumed her picking of the black currants to make jam for the winter. The beneficial properties of black currants for drinks both hot and cold, in her opinion, equalled any medicine.

Occasionally Jane took in her neighbor, old Mrs. Wingate, another lonely being, who lived in a small dilapidated cottage across the street. Jane particularly liked to get her in for the few odd days with the one desire to give the old body a good cleaning up, Jane's hands always eager to clean up something or somebody.

This old woman was short and fat, with large bulging eyes and very red face, continually complaining about "feelings" in her head and her shortness of breath. The doctor realized what these symptoms portended and asked Jane to keep an eye on her, warning her that the old body might take a stroke any time as her heart was in bad shape.

She was a poor neglected old woman without a friend in the world, but a merry soul, and if it had not been for Jane's good heart she would have been both cold and hungry many times.

One morning, not noticing Mrs. Wingate about as usual, Jane dropped her busy morning work and slipped across the street to see if there was anything wrong, and there she found her in bed apparently not able to get up or move even, but still as talkative as usual. Bearing in mind the doctor's warning, Jane jumped to the conclusion that she had the long looked for stroke and reported the same to him. At the time it was impossible for the doctor to see the case, but he gave Jane all necessary orders regarding her care. Jane was in her element at once, and soon got the ladies of the different churches interested in her case, who rallied to Jane's call for help, and certainly made amends for their many years' neglect of a nice but friendless old woman. They made daily visits, never coming empty handed, supplying necessary bedding, goodies to eat, jellies and chicken even, the like Mrs. Wingate had never tasted before; and one kind neighbor presented her with a boudoir cap, which was her special pride and joy. Regarding the actual nursing Jane brooked no interference, that was her special prerogative and she took particular pains to make her patient attractive to show the ladies of the town what she could do with a neglected case. Oh yes, Jane was proud.

If no flowers were available, Jane would pick some clover from the roadside, or even a little bunch of camomile mixed with a few leaves of sweet Mary and put them in the old cracked mug with a vivid pink moss rosebud painted on the side, sometimes the posy consisted of a few hollyhocks floating in a soup plate of water, these were then placed on a chair or table at the bed-side. Flowers for the sick room and black currant drinks both hot and cold for the sick, were part of Jane's regimen.

This fuss went on for several weeks, then something happened. Jane began to notice the soles of Mrs. Wingate's feet remarkably dirty and could not account for it, as she had been most particular in the bathing of her patient. As usual, Jane kept her own counsel, but saw to it that those soles were well scrubbed at next bathing time. The following morning, again to her astonishment, dirty soles! It was time to report this unusual symptom in the patient's condition to the doctor, without mentioning the subject to her. The doctor dropped in towards evening to look over his case, being quite satisfied up to this time with Jane's reports of the satisfactory condition of affairs. The patient, who was looking wonderfully well and happy, gave the doctor a hearty welcome, and demanded to know when he was going to let her get up, for Jane kept her strictly in bed. The doctor assured her it entirely depended upon her condition and might be very soon now. At the same time pinching her feet to see if she had feeling in them. She very soon showed him she had by requesting him not to pinch so hard. Thereupon the doctor said "I thought you had a stroke?" "Sure I didn't say I had doctor." "Well can't you get up?" "Of course I can, but Jane won't let me, and now that I have had such a long rest and good care, I would like to get up. I am tired of that bed. Anyway, after Jane fixes me up for the night and leaves me, I do get up and walk about for awhile in the cool of the evening. Doctor, how do you like my boudoir cap, isn't it lovely?"

Jane and the doctor exchanged looks, then had a good laugh at Jane's expense. The patient's rapid recovery from a stroke furnished much talk, and added almost witchcraft to Jane's already many qualities as a nurse, and certainly neither doctor nor nurse gave away the joke on themselves.

Hieroglyph

There is a message in these evening trees,
However hard to scan:
They make, on summer skies, their sunset frieze
To some supernal plant:

But aeons pass; men live and soon they die,
No man deciphering why,

How blushed these shapes that ring my blue-green view;
Ecstatic, tranced they stand.
While a young moon's curved blade makes all things new
As some Arabian land,

Poplar and oak and elm and birch by day,

What is it by night you say?

The flushed skies fade; dark trees are printed pale
On deeper darks behind;
Groping we touch, we almost part that veil;
What use? We are born blind!

But still there falls this awe, enchantment, need....

And, dying, we shall read.

—L. H. Friedlaender.

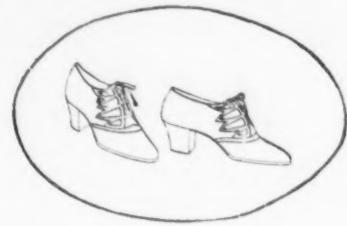
Spring

O thou with dewy locks, who lookest down
Through the clear windows of the morning, turn
Thine angel eyes upon our western isle,
Which in full choir hails thy approach, O Spring!

The hills tell one another, and the listening
Valleys hear; all our longing eyes are turn'd
Up to thy bright pavilions; issue forth
And let thy holy feet visit our clime!

—William Blake.

GOOD LOOKING SHOES THAT ARE COMFORTABLE



"DELORA"
Brown Kid with Suede
trim
Patent Leather
Black Kid
Blonde Kid

Graceful walking in a graceful shoe

ONE sometimes forgets that shoes influence the grace, as well as the ease, of walking.

There's springiness and restful support in the

Cantilever Shoe

(For Women, Children and Men)

which makes it just the thing for walking, shopping, business or about the house.

This is especially true of the popular oxford and tie patterns, because the lacing draws the flexible Cantilever arch snugly up under the arch of the foot.

Being so much more natural and comfortable, there are no artificial restrictions to mar the graceful walk which Mother Nature evidently intended for her daughters.

Come in and see for yourself what a difference the Cantilever makes and what a well-shod effect it gives.

Pretty walking and dress pumps and a nice line of good-looking oxfords.

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS

TORONTO—7 Queen St. E., at Yonge
HAMILTON—John St., near King
OTTAWA—Takings Bldg., Car. Bank & Slater
PORT ARTHUR—McNulty's Ltd.
SUDBURY—Canadian Dept. Stores, Ltd.
GALT—Mundy's Stores
BROCKVILLE—H. W. Gilhuly
MONTREAL—Castel Bldg., St. Cath.
CERNE & STANLEY STS.
WINNIPEG—Hudson's Bay Co.

REGINA—The Yale Shoe Ltd.
SAKATOON—Hudson's Bay Co.
EDMONTON—Hudson's Bay Co.
CALGARY—Hudson's Bay Company
VAL D'OR—Hudson's Bay Company
VICTORIA—Hudson's Bay Company
BRANTFORD—Ludlow Bros.
SAULT STE. MARIE—McNeil Brothers
MOOSE JAW—Robinson, McLean, Limited.
BRANDON, MAN.—Knowlton's Beet Shop.
Limited.



THE world of letters has lost much by the death of Janet Ross and St. Loo Strachey. Mrs. Ross was the friend of almost all the great men of letters of the Victorian era; she was, indeed, the "original" of Rose Jocelyn, the heroine of Meredith's Evan Harrington, one of the greatest works of Victorian fiction. She settled in Italy many years ago and hosts of friends have flocked to visit her in her home in Florence. Her death means the snapping of a link with the great past of letters. To the country of her adoption it means much more, for it would be difficult to say how much she has done for Italy by the intelligence and sympathy with which she looked on that country and its people. Mr. Strachey's name will live as that of the finest type of journalist and man of letters. He was a typical Englishman, with a thorough understanding of the public for which he wrote. He regarded himself as a public man, and the whole of his work was guided by a most exacting conscience. Readers will remember his many endeavours to arouse in the public a proper sense of responsibility for the preservation of the countryside and its beauties. In him the "Spectator" of Hutton and Townsend found an editor worthy of its great traditions.

*
Losses To Literature
We regret to inform your Majesty that there is no hope of the Crown Prince's recovery," a council of the leading specialists of Europe told King Alfonso at a sad conference at the Royal Palace. "By taking the greatest care of himself we may live to a ripe age, but the slightest accident, the least shock, or the most insignificant operation at any time may be fatal. We strongly advise against him undertaking the heavy burdens of a sovereign's life, and, besides, we respectfully protest against him marrying. The disease from which he suffers is hereditary, and in all likelihood it would manifest itself in his children. In order to make a definite report on the Crown Prince's illness we made a deep study into hemophilia, and we find that the principal cause is a violent shock endured by the father or mother, or both, before the children are born. The disease is very common in the Royal Families of Europe, and particularly where there have been assassinations, or attempted assassinations.

In a few days a National Assembly is to be convened in Madrid to change the constitution of Spain and ratify the decision of King Alfonso to exclude his eldest son, the Prince of the Asturias, and his second son, Prince Jaime, from the succession and

"In the case of the Prince of the Asturias we studied the medical history of the paternal and maternal ancestors of both your Majesty and of Queen Victoria without finding a

strong trace of the disease," continued the specialists, "and we finally came to the conclusion that it was either the result of your father's death, or of the attack made upon your Majesty and the Queen on your wedding day." The first reference was to King Alfonso's birth some months after his father's death. The other to an anarchist's attack on King Alfonso and Queen Victoria as they were driving through the streets of Madrid on May 31, 1906. The bomb wrecked their carriage, killed their horses and tore twelve bystanders to pieces, but the Royal couple had a miraculous escape from injury. It was a terrible shock to Queen Victoria, and she was still suffering from it when the Prince of the Asturias was born on May 10th, 1907, and Prince Jaime, who is stone deaf and dumb, on June 23rd, 1908. This bomb attack is now said to be the chief cause of the infirmities of the two elder sons, and it is pointed out that the two younger ones—Prince Juan, born on June 20, 1913, and Prince Gonzalo, born October 24, 1914—are in good health.

THE dress shows in Paris with their attendant excitement and flurry in the dressmaking world have come and gone and the new mode has settled down to the usual bunting of certain models by foreign buyers and the frantic purchasing by those visitors who wished to catch the August boats. Perhaps the finest striking feature of the opening was the launching upon a more or less indifferent world of the trouser dress. Trousers for women in one form or another have appeared almost every season in the collections of those couturières who go in for striking bizarre effect. But this year it would seem from the amount of publicity given to the idea that the Grandes Maisons are united in saying that trousers shall be taken seriously. One wonders if women who to-day wear trousers so much for sports and dishabille will not insist on appearing in more feminine fashion when formal dress is involved. However, one knows there is no knowing about women, and even conservative establishments showed several adaptations



H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY, VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES, WITH THE HON. GEORGE AND THE HON. GERALD LASCELLES.

LADY OXFORD'S complaints, in her latest book, about the bad habits of guests, are being echoed and reechoed by numbers of hostesses everywhere. I have had

Bad Manners many bad cases Of Guests quoted to me during the last few days, and apart from what the extra-careless people do in the way of spoiling carpets and furniture in the houses to which they are invited, it is quite obvious that the manners of many guests leave a great deal to be desired. One party, having been invited from Friday till Monday, decided at the last moment to go to a dance on route, and made their first appearance at the house at three in the morning. Next morning it appeared that they had made all their own arrangements for golf, and they started for the course without even suggesting that their host or any other of their fellow guests should join them.

That night, after accepting dinner, they again motored miles to dance, and the same golf program was continued on Sunday. Doubtless they considered that they did all that politeness demanded when, to suit their own convenience, they remained in on Sunday night. I was told of another party which went off to play golf in the morning, and returned at a quarter to four calmly demanding lunch. This type of guest, and the offenders who are late for every meal, who come and go when it suits them, who want commissions done for them at all inconvenient times, and who do nothing whatever to make the party "go," seem to imagine that they are conferring a favor by their presence. Yet it is hard to understand what can have led them to labor under that delusion.

*
A TRAVELLER returned from the heart of the Congo gives an amusing account of a black beauty contest. The ten candidates took the whole proceedings with terrific gravity. They were for the most part dressed

in gowns of 1906; some wore large feathered hats, while others appeared in decolleté gowns which would have

made Lord Lambourne blush. The jury consisted of a few local European officials and their wives, and a hard job they had, so intense was the desire of the competitors to win the prizes,

which consisted of rouge sticks, powder-boxes, sham pearl necklaces, dresses, mirrors, and other articles of feminine vanity. The chief beauty, when awarded a short skirt of the present-day fashion, proceeded on the spot to get rid of her encumbering long dress of 1906. Powder, mirrors, and rouge sticks were as quickly put into use, and the only unfortunate competitors were those who received eau de Cologne as their prize, for their lords and masters, immediately they got home, drank all the contents with many guttural grunts of satisfaction.

*
THE latest Paris fashion suggests the story I read in a paper the other day of the Scottish wedding at which the bride and bridegroom were asked to leave by

One Earring the back door so that the chickens could get the full benefit of the rice! Parisiennes are now wearing one earring instead of two, and French bridegrooms are said to be congratulating themselves on having exactly half the number of bridesmaids' presents to bestow. They may save in numbers, but if the solitary earring usually consists of a single pearl, as it is stated, it seems that they must be banking on a forlorn hope if they think that this new fashion is going to save them money! One must have a big solitary pearl or none at all. However, I expect that the artificial pearl building thus

BE SURE IT IS A FRIGIDAIRE - PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

MONTRÉAL LONDON HAMILTON OTTAWA



Keep fresh and pure the foods he eats... and drinks

with

FRIGIDAIRE

THE danger of food contamination is very real unless food is kept at temperatures always below the point where spoilage begins. Frigidaire maintains cold storage temperatures, without ice, without attention—prevents the unseen mold that endangers health. And it actually costs less to operate than the old, uncertain methods of refrigeration you have been accustomed to.

Frigidaire makes plenty of ice cubes quickly, freezes dainty desserts. See the new model, lower-priced than ever before, in the nearest Frigidaire showrooms. Learn how easy it now is to buy and pay for Frigidaire.

FRIGIDAIRE CORPORATION, TORONTO
Branches in All Principal Cities.

Small Cash
Payment
Puts
FRIGIDAIRE
In Your
Home

IN the final examination lists recently issued at Oxford University, England, of the 78 first-class awards only six have been gained by women.

Woe and Alas! This announcement has been hailed with joy by the men undergraduates, who are constantly being told that they do not work so hard as the women.

It is freely stated in Oxford now that the results of these examinations will deal a death blow to "to increase the number of students."

TORONTO



Before an altar banked high with masses of gladioli in coral shades, asters, sweet peas, and cosmos, Miss Helen Wells became the bride of Mr. John Logan Sutherland, of Brantford, Ontario, in Robertson United Church, Edmonton, on Wednesday evening, September 7th. The bride is the only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. Bruce Wells. The bridegroom is the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. James Logan Sutherland, of Brantford. The Rev. T. H. Mitchell officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Miller, principal of St. Stephen's college. The bride, who was given away by her father, was a lovely girlish figure in a period gown of shell pink georgette velvet and carried lilles-of-the-valley. Her long bridal veil of



MISS ELIZABETH D. ROBERTSON

Younger daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, "Orcades", Pemberton Road, Victoria, B.C., whose marriage to Mr. John S. Margrave, of Vancouver, took place at Christ Church Cathedral, on Saturday, September 3rd. Miss Robertson was pupil at Bishop Strachan School, Toronto, and a graduate of Toronto University. She is a niece of the Misses Nairn and has many friends in the East. The bride and bridegroom will live in Vancouver.

tulle and princess lace, embroidered in pearls, and caught with orange blossoms on a coronet, was carried by Master George Mortimer Hyndman and Master Thomas Frederick Hyndman. The little train-bearers and Master Harry Harland Hyndman, the page, were the young sons of Mrs. H. H. Hyndman. All were dressed in Oliver Twist suits with mauve satin trousers and cream silk blouses. Mrs. Walter Scott, the matron of honor, and Miss Ruth Short and Miss Eleanor Hillier, of Weyburn, Saskatchewan, cousin of the bride, who were the bridesmaids, wore period gowns of silver cloth and picture hats of cyclamen, periwinkle blue and mauve. They carried bouquets of sweet peas in harmonizing shades. Mr. Richmond Sutherland, elder brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. Mrs. Wells was gowned in black lace and wore a black velvet hat and corsage of mauve sweet peas. Mrs. Sutherland, of Brantford, mother of the bridegroom, was in a black ensemble, relieved by a corsage of red roses. The ushers were Mr. Edward Emery, Mr. Charles Becker, Mr. Edward Kane, Mr. Allan Short, Mr. Robert Harwood, of Vancouver, and Mr. Reginald Gundy, of Toronto. Mrs. John Macallister and Mrs. A. C. Grant arranged the floral decorations in the church. During the signing of the register Mrs. Robert Cockburn sang "Love's Coronation." The bride wore a diamond bar pin, set in platinum, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaid's gifts were French beaded bags and the little pages received gold pencils. Following the ceremony a large number of guests repaired to the home of the bride's parents on Connaught Drive, where they were received by the bridal party beneath a floral bell in the drawing-room. Out-of-town guests included Mrs. James Logan Sutherland and her son, Mr. Richmond Sutherland, of Brantford, Ontario; Miss Eleanor Hilliard, of Weyburn, Saskatchewan; Mr. Robert Harwood, of Vancouver, B.C.; and Mr. Reginald Gundy, of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland left later on a honeymoon trip through the Rockies. They will make their home in Brantford, where Mr. Sutherland is the junior partner of the law firm of Brewster, Heyd and Sutherland. He is a graduate of Toronto University in arts, and an Osgoode graduate in law. Mrs. Sutherland is a graduate of the Ontario College of Art and has spent several years studying abroad. She is well known in art circles in the city, and has been a popular member of the younger set.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Morden, of Toronto, are giving a coming-out dance for their daughter, Miss Kitty Morden, in the Crystal ballroom, King Edward Hotel, on November 2.

Miss D. Rochereau de la Sablière, daughter of the French Consul in Toronto and Madame Rochereau de la Sablière, will be one of the debutantes of the incoming social season.

Colonel and Mrs. Warren Darling again in Toronto from Bon Echo.

Mrs. William D. Ross, of Government House, Toronto, recently left with Miss Susan Ross for Montreal. Miss Ross sailed on Friday of last week for England, and Mrs. Ross went on to Nova Scotia to be the guest of her brother, Mr. George MacKay, for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. MacLeod and their children have returned to Toronto from Lake Simcoe.

Miss Edith Coleman entertained on Wednesday of last week in honor of Miss Dillwyn Warren, the bride-elect.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McSweeney, the latter formerly Mrs. Douglas Raymond, who have been spending their honeymoon at Lake Placid in the Adirondacks, will reside, on their return, at The Chateau, Sherbrooke St., Montreal.

Miss Aimee Gundy, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Saturday night of last week for Miss Dillwyn Warren and Miss Vivian Scott. The party went on later to Casa Loma to dance.

Mrs. W. A. Kemp, of Highlands Avenue, Toronto, will give a tea for her debutante daughter, Miss Florence Kemp, on October 18.

Mrs. Christopher Baines and Miss Margaret Baines are again in Toronto from Judd Haven.

Miss Margaret Ball, of Oshawa, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Miss Ruth Sprott.

Mr. and Mrs. James Scott are again in Toronto after four months spent at Murray Bay.

A pretty wedding took place in St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on Saturday afternoon of last week, when Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Despard, was married to George Irving Fenton, son of Mrs. Fred Fenton and the late Dr. Fenton. Rev. Dr. H. J. Murray officiated.

Mr. Gerald Despard

Hewart, of London, England. The guests included Lady Fitzpatrick, Lady Lemieux, Mrs. Frank McKenna, Mrs. L. A. Taschereau, Lady Gouin, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Camille Pouliot, Mrs. Charles Archer, of Montreal; Mrs. Auguste Tessier, Mrs. Lennox Williams, Mrs. Elzéar Ballottage, Mrs. Alfred Dobell, Mrs. Louis St-Laurent, Mrs. Robert P. Kerman, Mrs. Donald Atkinson, Mrs. Arthur Fitzpatrick and Mrs. Ralph Benoit. Following the dinner the guests proceeded to the Chateau Frontenac in order to hear the speeches made in honor of Lord Hewart of Bury at the banquet given by the Bar.

Mr. Frank McKenna, of Spencerwood, Quebec, is visiting the Hon. and Mrs. Athanase David at Ste. Agathe des Monts.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Durnford are again in Montreal after a month spent at Chester, Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Herbert Flewker and her daughter, Miss Dorothea Flewker, of Ottawa, are the guests of Miss Edith Davies at Miss Davies' summer place.

Mrs. Hendrie Hay, of Grove Park, Montreal, has with her on a visit her mother, Mrs. Frank Wise, of Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Anderson recently returned to Toronto from the Lake of Bays.

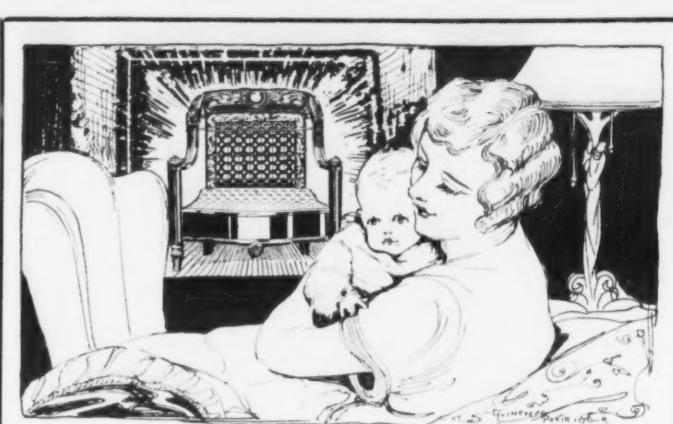
The marriage took place at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon of last week, at Grace Presbyterian Church, Calgary, of Captain Stanley G. Thompson, of Edmonton, to Catharine C. MacLean, of Toronto. Captain and Mrs. Thompson will reside at the Algonquin Apartments, Garneau, Edmonton.

Among the out-of-town guests attending the Swabey-Johnston wedding were: Mrs. John Dunlap, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. William Bright, Miss Honore Bright, Mr. John Bright and Mr. Tom Bright, of Niagara Falls; Mr. Andrew F. Macallum, of Ottawa; Miss Jessica and Miss Margaret Righter, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Backus, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Goldie and Miss Mary Goldie, of Galt; Mr. Patterson, of Niagara Falls; Mr. and Mrs. Millichamp, of Oshawa.

Mr. Andrew F. Macallum, of Ottawa, entertained the bridal party and out-of-town guests of the Swabey-Johnston wedding at the dinner-dance in Casa Loma, Saturday evening, Sept. 17th.

Mrs. E. C. McLeod, of London, England, is a visitor in Toronto, a guest at the Selby. On Friday night of last week Mrs. W. J. McWhinney, of Toronto, entertained at a small bridge for Mrs. McLeod.

Mrs. L. A. Cannon was hostess at a dinner last week at her residence, Ferland Street, Quebec, in honor of Lady Hewart and Hon. Katherine



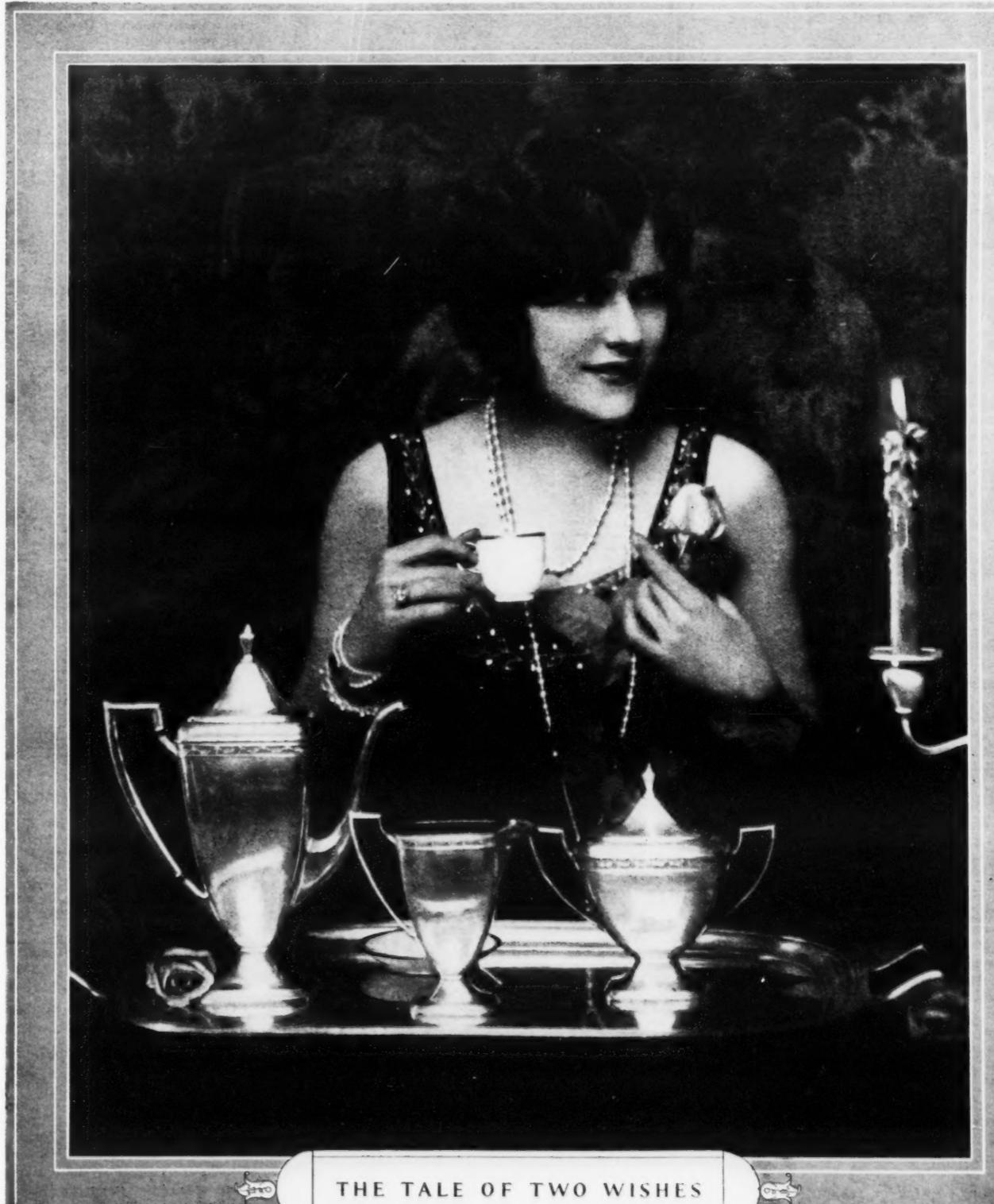
"Coziness"

You'll be amazed to see how much the Radiant Gas Fire will mean to your entire family in comfort, health and convenience.

The Radiant Gas Fire gives you instant warmth and leaves the air of the room fresh and cool for breathing. It means fewer colds —no more fussing to build fires and remove ashes. It burns gas at a cost of only three to four cents an hour.

See for yourself what a wonderful improvement this is over any heating device you have ever seen before.

The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO
Display Rooms at 55 Adelaide Street East



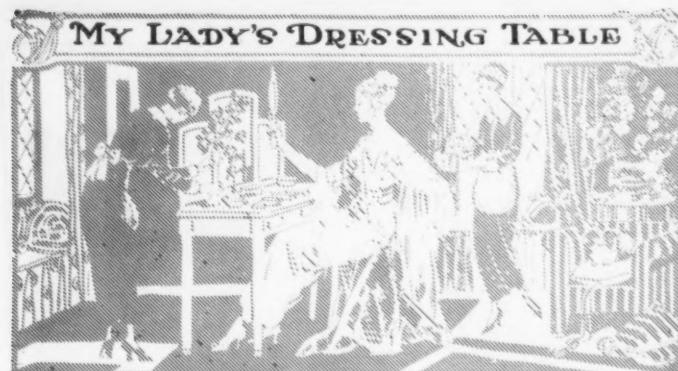
THE TALE OF TWO WISHES

Photograph by Alfred Cheney Johnston

"THERE are two things which Helen's exquisite supper service makes me wish for, George . . . A husband cut to your pattern, to thrill me with such lovely gifts . . . And a pattern in silverware like her Anniversary design in 1847 ROGERS BROS. Silverplate . . . with her knives, forks and spoons mated in motif with her candlesticks, vases and coffee service."

If you would secure this "Family Tie" in the Family Plate, make sure that you start with 1847 ROGERS BROS. Silverplate. No other make provides so complete a range of silverware pieces and services in matched designs.

"TREASURE FOUND ON THE GOOD SHIP BRIDGET." May we send you this exquisite little brochure . . . showing how easy to navigate is the sea that leads to the Silver Isles and how you'll come back on the homeward tack with a treasure of silverplate. A copy is yours for the asking. Booklet C10. Address International Silver Co. of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.



ARE you superstitious? Of course you will say "No." Yet you hesitate to take a journey on Friday, and you avoid the number thirteen. Personally I make the admission that I am afraid of opals. Yet, if anyone gave me an opal ring I should say "thank you" and wear it. Once I possessed an opal ring—a Hungarian, with the true fire—and all manner of calamities fell to my lot while I wore that ring. Then I began to investigate the story of the opal, and the more I read, the more deep became my conviction that there is a little devil lurking in its fire. So I exchanged the opal for a moonstone belonging to a friend who craved the opal. However, the friend went away to California and died in the spring, leaving the opal to a cousin whom she did not like. That was many years ago and I have not dared to wear an opal since, although I am very fond of its shifting lights. The opal is "in" once more, although ruby and emerald are more fashionable. Here is a news item from Europe:—

Paris has gone to Deauville for the festivities there prior to the Grand Prix which will terminate one of the most successful seasons the Flower Beach has had for several years.

Since women are admitted to the big baccarat room, casino life at Deauville has become much more vivid and brilliant. Big stakes inspire grand toilettes, and as a result, more jewels are in evidence in the playing rooms than have been seen for many a day. The Baroness Eugene de Rothschild, nee Kathleen Wolff of Philadelphia, was seen in the big room several times wearing pearls of remarkable value and beauty—family jewels of the Rothschilds. Her husband belongs to the Austrian branch of the famous house. The Comtesse de Chateaubriand also wore valuable jewels, including a diamond necklace and bracelets from wrist to elbow. Mrs. Jean Nash, now Mrs. Paul Lehman, wearing glittering ornaments, a long chain and many bracelets, with a gown of white velvet attracted much attention.

Where real gems are displayed by their owners the reticence of pearls is less evident. Many strings of beautiful pearls are to be seen in the resort casinos.

Theogue of emeralds, and emeralds and rubies, is easily observed in the casinos. The prevalence of white gowns shows off the vivid gems, which are usually surrounded with diamonds. One of the loveliest ornaments observed in the big baccarat room during the height of the season was a large ruby suspended from a slender chain of platinum and chip diamonds. Instead of slipping over the head, the chain was fastened loosely at the back and the ends terminated in delicate tassels of diamonds. The distinguished Spanish woman who wore the ornament was gowned simply in white satin with white satin slippers with rhinestone heels.

Jewelled cigarette cases for evening are a conspicuous accessory of the casino costume. Some of the most beautiful cases are of crystal, delicately hinged and clasped with diamonds. Others are of onyx, and many boxes show mother-of-pearl inlay, mostly in Oriental design. The cases are carried in handbags of exquisite design, usually finely embroidered in petit point. The clasps are jeweled.

More fastidious use of rings as ornaments can be observed where society women gather for evening functions. The ring-loaded hand is no longer in evidence. Two beautiful rings are considered enough. Usually there is a touch of colour about one of them. Ring settings are becoming more elongated, and a wealth of detail, carried out in jewels, makes them amazingly works of art.

THREE comes a time when the eyes look "old" in the morning. This condition frequently occurs after attending the movies or after hours spent at reading, sewing or typing, when the eyes are unduly strained. When such a condition is a frequent occurrence it may indicate that the eyes need attention. You may be near-sighted, or you may be suffering from astigmatism, and, loathing the thought of wearing glasses, you ignore these defects. But so sure as you do other signs will appear.

Eye-strain will produce the deep

exquisitely fine, light creams for nourishing the delicate skin, muscles, and underlying tissues surrounding the eyes. When applying such cream use the cushions of the second and third fingers in feather-like taps. Never rub the skin. Look upward; then gently pat the cream under the eyes from the nose outward toward the temples. Close the eyes and just as gently pat the cream into the skin from the nose over and above the eyelids. Then, with sharper staccato taps, pat the cream between the eyes where frown-lines or wrinkles are beginning to appear.

When they are already in evidence use a wrinkle-cream and pat until the skin is glowing with renewed circulation. Do likewise where crow's feet or laughing-lines exist. Some of this cream mixed with a few drops of muscle-oil should be allowed to remain on the skin overnight.

In the morning remove all traces of the cream with a pad of absorbent cotton dipped in ice-water, squeezed

out and then saturated with a special eye astringent lotion. A good eye-tonic bath should be used each morning with an eye-cup, dropper, spoon, or merely dropped from the bottle into the eyes with the head tipped backward.

When the eyes are irritated and reddened after exposure to sun and wind, there are drops to be used which will make the eyes clear and sparkling immediately. These are especially recommended when you desire to look your best in the evening. They are guaranteed to contain belladonna.

When dark shadows, signs of weariness and strain appear, take the time for this special treatment. There come little bags of herbs, rose-leaves, and other soothing and healing ingredients which should be steeped in hot milk or water. Lay one over the eyes and lie down to rest for five minutes at least, renewing the warmth every little while. Then replace with absorbent cotton

squeezed out of ice-water and moistened with a good skin-tonic. If you are then ready to retire put into the skin, very, very gently so as not to stretch it, an eye wrinkle-cream to nourish skin, muscles, and tissues.

For puffiness or hollows there has been invented a very clever eye-strap made of soft rubber and flexible wire. For puffiness apply pads of absorbent cotton saturated with a special astringent lotion over the eyes; then adjust the strap. Apply cream after removing both. For hollows use the special eye-cream before putting on the strap.

I well remember the first time I ever used mascara. A young friend of mine was to be married and I had promised to dress her and help her with her make-up. When we were ready she brought forth with great



Give to your complexion a charming, soft, youthful freshness. This delicate, refined touch of adorable beauty is yours to command thru

**GOURAUD'S
ORIENTAL CREAM**

Made in White - Flesh - Rachel
Send 10c, for Trial Size
Ferd. J. Hopkins & Son,
Manufacturer

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit inquiries to two in number.



Childhood's Lessons affect the whole life

Teach your children to use Cuticura Soap daily to keep the skin clear. Soothe and heal rashes, eczemas and other irritations with Cuticura Ointment. Shampoo with Cuticura Soap to keep the scalp in a healthy, hair-growing condition.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stanhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.



LADY LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S CHOICE

This beautiful youngheiress, one of England's greatest heiresses and a member of the British Royal Family, has chosen a dressing table of Sheraton design with a mirror mounted in black leather. To the gleam of gold-topped perfume bottles and the cloudy amber of her toilet set, a pair of jade green glass jars adds a dash of bright color. These jars, which hold Lady Louis's favorite creams, were presented to her by the Pond's Extract Company.

GLIMPSES OF FAMOUS DRESSING TABLES



Her Majesty, The Queen of Spain

uses this pair of gold-lined silver jars, embossed with crest and richly chased, for her favorite creams. Pond's Cold Cream to cleanse and Pond's Vanishing Cream to give a lovely finish to Her Majesty's well-nigh perfect skin!



A DRESSING TABLE TO MISS ANNE MORGAN'S TASTE

designed for the new clubhouse of the American Woman's Association, on West 57th Street, New York, of which Miss Morgan is an officer and a director. Dedicated to the uses of professional and business women, its appointments are not only delightfully feminine, but are chosen with a fine regard for appropriateness and efficacy. Accordingly, when the very best creams for the care of the skin were sought, the equipment of this dressing table was completed with jars of Pond's Cold and Vanishing Creams.



MRS. RICHARD P. DAVIDSON'S SILK DRAPED DRESSING TABLE

This lovely granddaughter of the late Mark Hanna of Ohio, is a favorite in smart society of Washington where her husband's family has been prominent for generations. Her dressing table, exquisite in old rose and pale green raffeta, boasts slender lamps of green glass and jade green jars of Pond's Two Creams. Mrs. Davidson wrote the Pond's Extract Company:—"Pond's Creams aren't new to me, but in these lovely jars they're fascinating!"



MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT'S POUDREUSE

In a delightful dressing room for her guests Mrs. Vanderbilt places a tiny, Louis Seize poudreuse, old Chinese porcelains, antique painted powder boxes. These accessories, with twin glass jars containing Pond's Cold and Vanishing Creams, complete an exquisite ensemble for giving one's toilette the last perfecting touch before one dines with Mrs. Vanderbilt.



THE DRESSING TABLE OF THE COUNTESS OF OXFORD AND ASQUITH

The extraordinary "Margot," wife of the former Premier of Great Britain, lives a life as full as a man's of activity and interests. So she chooses for her dressing table only those toilet articles that are essential to her daily needs—old perfume bottles of exquisitely cut glass, a powder box of tortoise shell, and glass jars of Pond's Two Creams which, the Countess says, she has used "for years and years."

FREE OFFER: Mail coupon for free samples of Pond's Two delightful Creams

THE POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, Dept. U
171 Brock Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

MADE IN CANADA

TORONTO

LONDON, ENGLAND

September 24, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

29

mystery a little black box. In those days only actresses used mascara, but she was determined that we were to look our best that day, at least. Such fun as we had making up our eyelashes!

The wedding was a pretty, happy affair. At the wedding breakfast, the best man told a very amusing story. Unfortunately when I laugh heartily the tears always come into my eyes. Well, I gasped, for I certainly was not prepared for the painful smarting which really caused me to cry. When I wiped away the tears, off came the mascara. I glanced at the bride. She too had her face buried in her handkerchief.

Eyeshadows also come in several shades. They are formed like compact face powder. For those with blue eyes a very faint shadow of blue over the lids intensifies the color of the eyes and is especially effective for evening make-up. It should be applied with the little paper spill or pencil which is usually found in the box, but most people can get better results by using the finger-tip, as they find they can get a softer effect. There is a light tan, or *bistre*, as the French call it, really a sunburned color, that tones into most skins better than the darker tones.

You can very subtly emphasize the beauty of your eyes by a judicious use of eye-shadows. Be sure to add shadows only under a very strong light. Too prominent lids can be made to recede by a touch of the shadow of the right tone.

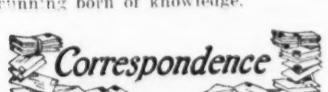
You will have to experiment for the color of your skin, and the color of your eyes must be considered carefully. To make the eyes longer, larger, and fuller apply the shadow or pencil lightly from the outer end of the eye toward the temple, which will give the upper lid the appearance of added length. Shadows on the lower lid should be avoided, for they usually give a hard, unnatural made-up appearance to the face.

Always brush both lashes and brows. They should be free from powder and appear glossy and smooth, never gummed together with makeup. Brush lashes upward away from the lid to encourage them to curl. Separate tiny brushes come for lashes and brows. Special tweezers can also be purchased that make easy the removal of straggling eyebrows. But thank goodness that the day for landscape-gardening or the wholesale plucking of eyebrows has passed, and even heavy eyebrows, characteristic of certain types, are merely kept clean in outline. Especially clean should be the space between the eyes.

The eyes attract more attention than any other feature of the face. While I do not believe in affected mannerisms I do think that the eyes should be used effectively. Few of the younger generation need lessons in how to make the most of their charms. They are inclined, however, to overdo make-up. To them I have only this to say: Be careful, be subtle, be discreet in making up your eyes. Do not let the lashes be gummed together in bunches and be sure that your eye-shadows are not merely dirty smudges. It is the "light-fingered" make-up that is provocative—not the massed effect that invariably lends dourness to the expression.

When we realize that our expressions of love, tenderness and affection, that our most revealing emotions are read in our eyes, we will give them the attention that will keep them young, clear, and sparklingly interesting through youth and on into old age.

Eyes of youth may be yours always if you will care for them with the cunning born of knowledge.



Celia. Surely you can decide for yourself whether the hair should be bobbed. The short hair is still in the fashion, although less popular than it was a year ago. The other day when I went to have a shampoo, I noticed that of the ten customers in the room only three were bobbed—the rest had long hair. My own feeling is that hair is a woman's natural adornment and that the bobbed style will soon go out. If you think the short hair will suit you, have it cut; but do not have the hair bobbed simply because it is the fashion. Many women today are regretting their lost locks because they rushed off and had them shorn just because Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. were wearing short hair. First assure yourself that you want short hair for the reason that you think it will be becoming to you. Then you may lie to the barber in good faith.

Rosamond. It seems a shame for a Rosamond to be pale, and I quite sympathize with your desire to possess rosy cheeks. Of course, the first thing that is said to everyone nowadays, no matter what the trouble may be, is concerned with diet. If you persist in eating pastry and sweets, you cannot hope for rosy cheeks. Eat salads and fruit if you wish to drive away sallowness. Orange juice, grape juice and tomatoes are all good for your complexion and will give you the touch of colour you so greatly desire. Carrots, also, are said to be excellent for the complexion, but no one wants a carrot shade in the hair. There is a legend to the effect that Lillian Russell (who had a complexion of lilies and roses) ate carrots three times a day. So, I recom-

mend the humble carrot as an aid to rosy cheeks. The tomato is also helpful in this regard—and, of course, there is the dash of rouge as an unfailing friend.

Doris. It is not difficult to have presentable hands, even if you are doing your own work. Since the war, women find it increasingly difficult to secure competent assistants in domestic service. So most Canadian housewives manage a maidless household, and consequently need to be on their guard concerning their hands, lest they become coarse and red. Since your hands are frequently in hot water, it would be well for you to have a cut lemon or a bottle of vinegar on the sink, so that you may give the hands a quick rub and save them from acquiring the shrunk look which bespeaks the constant use of hot water. Then, of course, you must use a good cream at night—one which will whiten as well as soften the skin. To keep the hands in attractive condition means daily—but worth-while—care.

Valerie

The idea that one should know a great deal of what one writes about is just a popular delusion.—*Mr. Shaw Desmond.*

Handkerchiefs of the Past and Present

HANDKERCHIEFS get daintier and prettier, more varied in design and material, with every season.

Handkerchiefs were not always square as we usually have them today. Until Louis XVI. issued an edict on June 2, 1785, which decreed that "the length of handkerchiefs shall equal their breadth throughout my entire kingdom," they had been just any shape that fancy made them. This edict is supposed to have been inspired by Marie Antoinette, who preferred them square.

Both the Greeks and Romans had little squares of linen, ancestors, no doubt, of our modern handkerchief. As time went on they became more and more elaborate, and one can well imagine the beautiful handkerchiefs of sheerest linen and priceless lace, sometimes even jewelled, that would accompany the gorgeous satin and silk costumes of both sexes in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Although we are inclined to look upon the colored handkerchief as something new after the all-white



THE WOMAN RULER OF SARK, IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS, MRS. DUDLEY BEAUMONT, THE SEIGNEUR; AND HER DAUGHTERS JEHANNE AND DOUCE.

Mrs. Dudley Beaumont is a daughter of the late Mr. William Collings, the former Seigneur of Sark, and has been chosen to succeed her father. The new Seigneur of Sark holds an office originally granted by Queen Elizabeth to Helier de Carteret of Jersey. She is really the owner of the island, and responsible for it to the King and the Privy Council.

favored by our grandmothers, they are not really so. Louis again was responsible for ordering colored ones to be used when it was the fashion to take snuff.

Some of us still possess handkerchiefs embroidered by our grandmothers when prospective brides. Names like Charlotte or Margaret are written out in full in the most exquisite stitchery. Considering that they would run into dozens, little wonder that the modern bride views them with a gasp.

After her comparatively economical youth, Queen Victoria shocked some of her courtiers, and perhaps herself a little, by paying ten guineas for a handkerchief in Paris after she became Queen.

Although the finest white linen handkerchiefs will always be popular, there is still tremendous vogue for colored ones of every hue. They assist in carrying out color schemes by matching hats, bags, or buttonholes, about which the modern woman is so particular.

1,800-Years-Old Shoes

EVIDENCE that the Roman women of 1,800 years ago suffered

from infirmities of the feet has just been found at Founders-court, Lothbury, E.C., where excavations for a new building are being carried on, in the form of the sole of a woman's leather shoe, in which the mark of a corn at the base of the little toe can clearly be seen.

The sole is as delicately shaped as any that ever graced the foot of Miss 1927. It is well worn, and rather thin.

On the same spot were found pieces of a leather jerkin. They have been preserved by the mud of Walbrook, and the needle holes and the signs of an ornate pattern still remain.

A few remains of Roman glass of the most exquisite coloring and patterns have also been found. The glass is transparent and of a bluish-green lustre, and includes the neck of a scent-bottle.

"To one who has been long in city pent
Tis very sweet to look into the fair
And open face of heaven—to breathe
a prayer
Full in the smile of the blue firmament."

DELNAPS

THE PURE WHITE SANITARY NAPKIN



Soothing—"because they are softer"

Nerves on edge—not feeling well—and a million things to annoy you. Your attitude reflects your discomfort. With DELNAPS you have added comfort "because they are softer". Soothing and reassuring, they give you a feeling of well being, with protection against embarrassment. (Made of sterilized cellulose, yielding in texture, soluble and really deodorized.) Confidently offered by De Long.

Ask for DELNAPS at the notion counter in your departmental store.

DE LONG HOOK & EYE COMPANY, LTD., St. Marys, Canada



DELNAPS

BECAUSE THEY ARE SOFTER
a De Long product worthy the name



GUSTAVE B. JENSEN

Alexandra Palace
(An Apartment Hotel)
University Avenue, Toronto
Telephone, Main 0907
Personal Direction of Mr. H. H. Harris

Unexcelled Restaurant Service
Distinguished Custom

Kennedy
93 WEST BLOOR ST.
TORONTO
CAMERA PORTRAITS

STUDIO • 98 YONGE STREET
charles aylett
PHOTOGRAPHS
TELEPHONE: ELGIN 6714

Mary Mary Limited
Antiques - Gifts - Souvenirs
315A. Bay St.
Just below Adelaide St.

**PRINCE OF WALES
STEEPLECHASE DAY**
THORNCLIFFE
SATURDAY, SEPT. 24th

Prince of Wales Steeplechase
Open Steeplechase
Ladies' Race
Gentlemen's Race
Steeplechase for Half-breds
Gentlemen's Race for Half-breds
Admission \$1.00, Plus Tax.

Look at Yourself!
Are you satisfied?

If you aren't, we can help you. If you are not satisfied, come to us and we will show you how to restore your skin to its prime. We have a special treatment for acne, sunburn, freckles, tan, rosacea, insect bites, etc. We can help you get rid of all those skin blemishes.

**PRINCESS
Complexion Purifier**

Please write us, enclosing your name and address, with any details you care to give. We will send you a free sample of our Princess Complexion Purifier, neatly packed in a small box, in receipt of which you will receive

Write or Booklet "X" FREE

HISCOTT INSTITUTE, Ltd.
61 College St.
Toronto, 2

Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
FOR PUBLICATION
All Notices must bear the Name and Address
of the Sender

BORN

SATURDAY, September 17th, General Hospital, St. George Street, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Stewart, Winnipeg, a son.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rogers announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Marjorie, to Mr. George M. Hartshorn Carson, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Carson in the marriage to take place the middle of October.

MARRIAGES

TAYLOD-MATTHEW.—At Gananoque on Saturday, September 3rd, by Rev. C. E. Kidd, Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Matthew, to James Keithon of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Taylor.

SENSMITH-WEIR.—On Wednesday, September 13th, by the Rev. Canon Bell, at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Toronto, Constance Cora, daughter of Mrs. Trux, Toronto, and the late Rev. Albert Trux, to Herbert Peters Schell, Oshawa, son of Mrs. Schell, Brantford, and the late Mr. R. S. Schell.

HERON-RENFREW.—At St. George's Church, St. Paul's Point, on Saturday, Sept. 17, 1927, by the Rev. F. R. Cooper, Edith Maud Renfrew, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alan E. Renfrew, to Gilbert C. Heron, eldest son of Colonel and Mrs. Orlando Heron, all of Toronto.

On Wednesday, September 14th, 1927, at 231 St. George Street, by the Reverend Canon Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. John, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, the Hon. Hugh McBain Firstbrook, son of Mrs. W. A. Firstbrook, and the late Mr. W. A. Firstbrook.



Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Peacock, of Curzon Street, London, England, accompanied by their niece, Miss Annette Blaikie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Blaikie, of Elm Avenue, Rosedale, will arrive in Canada early in October. Mr. and Mrs. Peacock will be in Toronto for a few days before leaving for the West. On their return in November, they will spend a week in Toronto.

Mrs. J. J. Cawthra, of Gresley House, Rosedale, Toronto, entertained at a delightful bridge and tea on Friday afternoon of last week for Miss Helene Boles, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Arthur T. Boles, of Simcoe, whose

88. Montrose for England and will spend two months in Europe. The bride was in an ensemble of green with almond green coat with moleskin and green silk hat.

Mr. Charles Gordon Cockshutt and his children returned recently to Brantford, Ontario, after spending the summer at Mount St. Bruno, Quebec.

Mrs. Arthur Anlin and her family are again in Toronto, from their place, Craigle Lea, on Lake Joseph, Muskoka.

Mrs. Goldwin Howland, who has spent ten weeks in England, has returned to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and Mr. Norman Forbes, of Hespeler, Ontario, were in Toronto for the Fenton-Despard wedding.

Mrs. Woodruff, of St. Catharines, has been in Toronto for a short visit, guest of Mrs. James George.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Pittblado, who spent several weeks in the East, have returned to Winnipeg. Miss Edith Pittblado, who spent the summer abroad, returned home with her parents.

Mrs. Basil Wedd and her two children, Basil and Dorothea, left for England this week. She was a passenger in the S.S. *Alania* of the Cunard which left Montreal on the 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fleury and Miss Eleanor Fleury, of Bedford Road, are again in Toronto from Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham and Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes return to Toronto this week from Bohemia Island, Muskoka.

Mrs. Arthur E. Lane and Miss Marjorie Lane were the hostesses of a large reception and tea held recently at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, when the spacious ballroom was most charmingly decorated with a profusion of Michaelmas daisies, yellow helium and delphiniums from the hotel garden. Behind a screen of palms, ferns and flowers an orchestra played softly. Among the two hundred invited guests were: Comtesse de Suzannet, Lady Barnard, Miss Helen Mackenzie, of Government House, Mrs. Dugald Gillespie, Lady McBride, Mrs. Charles Wilson, Mrs. E. P. Butchart, Mrs. E. Crow Baker, Mrs. Hunter Osby and Miss Mary Ordville (Toronto), Mrs. Ashburnham, Mrs. Montzambert, Mrs. Bullock-Webster, Mrs. H. C. Carey, Mrs. Cecil French, Mrs. J. A. Macdonald, Mrs. D. R. Ker, Miss Inez Ker, Mrs. Walter C. Nichol, Mrs. C. S. Quainton, Mrs. C. D. Schofield, Mrs. J. W. Troup, Mrs. Herbert Wilson, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. A. E. Todd, Mrs. R. P. Rithet, Mrs. Harry A. Turpin, Mrs. C. P. Hill, Mrs. Ernest C. Hayward, Mrs. A. N. Mount, Mrs. David Dalg, Mrs. J. C. Barnacle, Mrs. Sidney Parker (Shanghai), Miss Jean Ross, Miss Kitty Campbell, Miss Bell-Irving, Mrs. B. H. Tyrwhitt Drake, Mrs. Fitz-Gibbon, Mrs. D. B. F. Bullen, and Mrs. F. Storer-Brown.

The Misses Lucy and Elizabeth Ashworth have returned to Toronto from their summer place at Stony Lake.

Many interesting social and ceremonial events will be held in connection with the Centenary Celebration of the University of Toronto, between Thursday, October 6, and Sunday, October 9, inclusive. There is to be an Undergraduates' ball at Hart House on Wednesday night, October 5; on Thursday, October 6, there will be held an Undergraduates' procession with floats, an informal luncheon for delegates at Hart House, and on the morning of this day the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec will lecture in Convocation Hall on *Aspects of Canadian History Since Confederation*. The dedication of the Carillon in the Soldiers' Memorial Tower will also take place at five o'clock, when the Board of Governors, Senate, Staff, guests and delegates in Academic Robes will be present. There will also be a Ladies' Bridge, smokers and luncheons.



MISS CONSTANCE NANTON

The wedding of Constance Rosalie, daughter of the late Sir Augustus Nanton and Lady Nanton, of Kilmarnock, Scotland, to Ernest M. Bircher, LL.D., of London, Eng., son of Dr. E. M. Bircher, of Zurich, Switzerland, will take place Oct. 1, in St. Luke's Church, Winnipeg.

—Photo by Jessups.

Marriage of Miss Hawtree's brother, Mr. Douglas B. Hawtree, takes place on Saturday of this week.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Hon. W. D. Ross, has been recently spending a few days on the Georgian Bay.

Dr. Easton, of London, England, came to town on Saturday of last week after visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. Herbert Cawthra, of Forest Hill Road, and Dr. Gladwin Howland in Toronto.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis are again in Newmarket after the summer spent at St. Elmo, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gammon, of Toronto, entertained at a supper party on Sunday for their daughter, Miss Jean Gammon, and her bridal party.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Moore, of Isabella Street, Toronto, returned recently from a three months' trip to England and Europe and visited their daughter, Mrs. C. Ramsay Stein, of London, England.

An interesting wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon of last week at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, when the Rev. F. H. Brewin, assisted by Revs. Louise Broughall, united in marriage Louise Broughall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald R. Lockhart, and the Rev. N. Clarke Wallace, Rector of Christ Church, Campbellford, Ontario, and son of the late Hon. N. Clarke Wallace and Mrs. Wallace. Mr. Roderick Johnston acted as best man, and Mr. Eric Warren, Mr. Douglas Lockhart and Mr. Norman Taylor ushered the guests to their seats.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was in a sleeveless gown of white satin caught at the side with a small rhinestone buckle. The long court train was held to the shoulders by brilliants. The bridal veil was of Brussels lace and held to the head with orange blossoms. Her shoes were of orange satin and her bouquet of Buttercup roses and lily-of-the-valley. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Marquis of Brantford, and Miss Isabel Lockhart, who were frocked in green sateen with velvet in a darker shade. They wore large hats of green felt with velvet trimming, and their bouquets were yellow chrysanthemums. The Misses Diana and Johanne Lockhart were charming flower girls in yellow and carried old-fashioned nose-gays. Following the ceremony at the church, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Lockhart held a reception for their daughter and son-in-law. Mrs. Lockhart donned a black lace with deep fringe hat of black satin, and bouquet of roses. Miss Olive Wallace, of Woodbridge, sister of the bridegroom, was in rose beige georgette crepe with becoming hat and bouquet of lily-of-the-valley. Later the Rev. Mr. Wallace and Mrs. Wallace left to sail in the



MRS. J. A. A. HAROURT
who before her marriage on September 10 was Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gordon Watson, of Lansdale Road, Toronto. Dr. Harcourt is the son of Mrs. Harcourt, of Toronto, and the late Dr. John Harcourt, of Bismarck, North Dakota, U.S.A., and nephew of the Hon. Richard Harcourt.

—Photo by J. Kennedy.

SALADA ORANGE PEKOE BLEND
is the greatest Canadian achievement in the tea
blender's art. This blend can now be purchased
at the most reasonable price at which such fine tea
has ever been offered to the public—43c per half-
pound, at all grocers. Ask for it.

Beautiful September Days

at
Niagara Falls

Send for

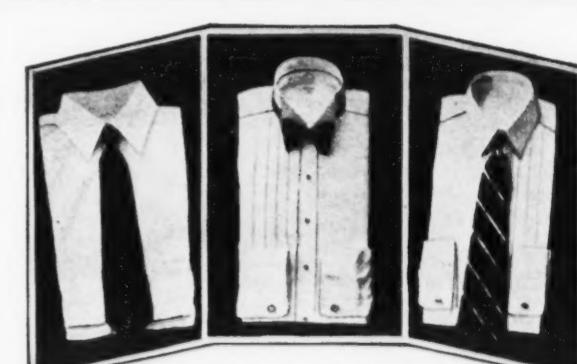
Special Falls Rates

at

The Clifton

Open until early October

H. Alexander MacLennan,
Manager.



SHIRTS with collars attached, originally designed for sport wear, now so popular for street, office and general business wear, require skillful laundering.

This is where our methods excel.
Finished to look like new with a new idea,
and stay clean longer.

And the same care is executed in all our
gent's work.

Socks darned, buttons sewn on and general
repairing included in this service.

Phone Main 7486
and Our Driver will call.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
LIMITED

"We Know How."

September 24, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

31

BOOTERY
HAND SEWN SHOES
OF EXQUISITE FIT

"Fashioned by Hand" Footwear . . . That Represents the Last Thought of the Mode . . . Interpreted by Skilled Artisans . . . For Toronto's Best Dressed Women.

\$10.50
and
\$12.50

The BOOTERY Limited
N. A. SMYTHE PRES.
Ryder-Binks Manufacturing Company Ltd.



Mrs. H. S. Osler is again in Toronto from Cannes, South of France, where she has been resident for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Magrath have taken a house on Clarendon Avenue, Toronto. Mrs. Magrath and the Misses Magrath will be in Toronto again at the end of the month after a sojourn in British Columbia.

Mrs. T. Whelen Shepherd, of Ottawa, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Dr. Stowe Gullen.



Family Tradition

has been carried down through the generations largely by the written missives of years ago. Happy scenes and tender emotions of bygone days are recalled, linking the present with the eventful past. The personal letter still survives as the one means of communication that carries your message in privacy — and an intimacy that bespeaks sincerity.

The delightful surface of Cameo Vellum makes letter writing a pleasurable duty indeed and its correctness is beyond reproach.

CAMEO VELLUM Writing Paper

Barber-Ellis Limited

Makers of Fine Stationery since 1876

Toronto
Montreal
Brantford
Winnipeg
Calgary
Edmonton
Vancouver

The Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Fitzgerald, of London, England, formerly Miss Helen Drury, of Montreal, sailed from England in the S.S. Majestic for New York, and is expected in Montreal this week, when she will stay at the Ritz-Carlton.

Miss Juliette Taschereau is again in Quebec after a visit to her cousin, Mrs. Paul Rodier, in Montreal.

Mr. Hugh Sinclair, of New York, is in Ottawa, guest of her father, Mr. W. Lett.



MRS. FRANCIS MURRAY BADGELEY and her bridal attendants. Mrs. Badgley was before her marriage Ethel Blythe, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. F. J. James, Regina. Mr. Badgley is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Badgley, of Pine Avenue West, Montreal.

—Photo by Rossie, Regina.



Wool Fabrics —have a softness that spells

warmth
and
smartness

Wool weaves are richer, softer and more luxuriously lovely than they have been in several seasons. They are invested with a new quality of suppleness and lightness falling into fashionable draped effects with the grace of lovely velvet.

Velvalaine

Among the very lovely light-weight coatings so new and fashionable. Its peach-bloom surface has a brilliant sheen, and its texture is softness itself. Warm wood tones, rubina, Autumn oak, continental blue, many browns and deep-toned black, make it colorfully perfect. 54 inches wide. Yard, \$6.50

Blin and Blin's Siberia

Blin and Blin is the Rodier of wool weaves—all Paris follows his lead. This Autumn, Siberia is the outstanding success of this French house. It is wonderfully soft, with an exquisite peau de pêche finish that gives its rich colors added brilliancy. 54 inches wide. Yard, \$9.50.

The Robert Simpson Company Limited

CHILDREN NEVER GROW UP IN PICTURES



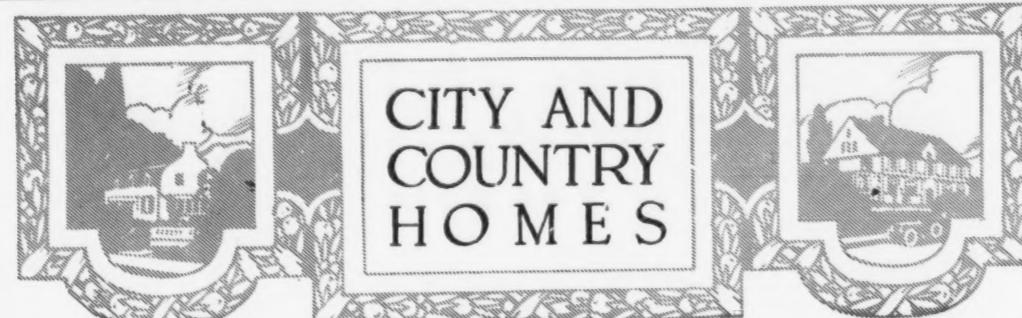
Photograph by Ashley & Crippen of Miss Rachel Adele Willison, by kind permission of Mrs. Walter Willison.

PHOTOGRAPHS by Ashley & Crippen form invaluable mementos of childhood's fleeting hours, because of the natural portrayal of childish expressions and poses. Now—while your children still retain the healthy glow and tan of Summer suns—is an especially good time to have them photographed.

Prices are six for \$15 and up. You have a choice from at least six poses. You are cordially invited to inspect our studio, including our special children's room, and to see examples of our work.

ASHLEY & CRIPPEN 61 BLOOR ST. WEST TORONTO

**Make Your Own
SOAP
and Save Money!**
All you need is
waste fats and
**GILLETTS
PURE FLAKE LYE**
Full Directions With Every Can
YOUR GROCER SELLS IT!

*The Attractive Fireside*

THE fireside, in spite of agitating fuel problems, still remains the centre of attraction—anyhow, in winter. Perhaps coal and glowing logs of wood make the flickering flames leap high. Perhaps gas or electricity, cunningly camouflaged to resemble glowing embers, offer clean and radiant warmth on the mere turning of a tap. However we solve our fuel problem, the furnishing of the fireside is well worth a little trouble and care.

It is a mistake to feel satisfied if

hearth, a narrow kerb in tiles or bricks to harmonize is attractive. A neat and narrow fender in stainless steel or oxidized metal also looks well. The club fender, low in the centre, but raised to form a padded seat at each end, is today in favour. The seats conceal roomy receptacles to serve as log-boxes, or as hiding-places for slippers.

Long fender footstools are an attractive fireside accessory. The simple Jacobean carved oak stool with a cane seat suits a room furnished in Jacobean style. For the

perpetual worshipping at the shrine of fashion, but from something much deeper, much more intimate, much more immaterial—from an inborn consciousness of good taste and simple charm.

Which reminds me of a recent experience. I was asked by a friend to a little coffee party—quite an intimate affair, a kind of unsophisticated house-warming or, rather, "flat"-warming—to celebrate the completion of her newly acquired home.

Passing into the cosily furnished lounge, I marvelled at the subtly soft

It keeps
in the
Opened
Tin

Never worry about leaving Eagle Brand in the opened tin. It keeps perfectly, pure and sweet, if kept covered in a cool place.

Eagle Brand
CONDENSED MILK



LARCHMOUNT, THE RESIDENCE OF F. W. WARREN AT DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

we simply have a deep-sprung arm-chair and a fender for our feet! There are many other furnishing details that add distinction to the fireplace, and, at the same time, contribute very materially to our creature comfort.

While furnishing the fireside, the planning and design of the room and the shape and character of the fireplace must be taken into account. There must be harmony as well as comfort, and the fireplace, furniture, fire-irons and all the other accessories of comfort must be in keeping with each other.

Supposing the grate is of the old-fashioned inglenook type with deep recessed seats, you may well display old-fashioned china, horse brasses and warming-pan near it. If you prefer pewter and simple pottery this is equally correct, but do not intermingle ornaments of different metals.

A fireplace with exposed brick-work, and perhaps tiles set to form an arch, is very popular today, but to be effective the mantelpiece must not be cluttered up with senseless vases and so-called ornaments. A clock and a couple of brass candlesticks is all that such a mantelpiece should display. At the snug fireside roomy, deep-sprung, well-padded chairs are a sine qua non, upholstered in rich, dark coloured materials, and with inviting cushions to add to their comfort.

Fender problems can best be solved by considering the type of grate. For a tiled or brick-set

Queen Anne room a walnut stool with the top covered with woolwork done on canvas is pleasing, whilst for the frankly modern room there are many delightful stools with gaily-painted or lacquered wood-work, and upholstered cushions in velvet or satin embroidered in kaleidoscopic colours that suggest Jazz, the Russian Ballet, or a rainbow.

The pouffe fireside stool serves as an emergency seat, and its roomy recess is most convenient for holding books, newspapers or needlework.

Other decorative details from the past are bellows and perhaps a pole-screen. In the latter may be framed a piece of needlework or oil lace, or even an old-fashioned sampler. The bellows, useful as well as ornamental, may be made of embossed leather, carved wood, or of beaten copper, brass, or even pewter. Add to the list a "fender footman", or brass stand to hold a dish and keep the muffins hot, and your tale is well told of all that makes the winter fireside cosy.

blending of colour and form.

Then, as I looked around, I realised the secret—the quiet refinement of its lighting scheme.

Away there in the corner stood a small mahogany table with a couple of leather-bound volumes, and on it a lighting urn of alabaster, decorated with a favourite Italian device, the acanthus leaf. Nothing could have looked more exquisite, more alluring, than the soft, translucent light thus diffused.

On another, a smaller, table stood a reading lamp, again of alabaster, this time round of shape and supported on a triple scrolled base, while each side of the rather beautiful reproduction of an old flower-picture, which occupied the position more often taken up by the stereotyped overmantel, was an exquisite shell-shaped wall-bracket—again of alabaster.

"How clever of you to choose alabaster for your light fittings! It gives everything such a delightfully soft appearance!" remarked more than one of the guests.

"And not only for light fittings," added our hostess.

Which statement was adequately proved during the evening.

My constant impression was one of refinement—homely refinement. You didn't feel as if everything had been seriously staged. There was no suggestion of mathematical precision. No painful striving after effect. But just simple homely refinement.

Let me tell you more about it.

The Beauty of Alabaster

IF THERE is one word above all others that a woman appreciates when the outside world attempts to describe her inner home, it is "Refinement."

Yes. That is the description she likes. That is the word that sends a little thrill of pride throughout her simple being, because she knows that it comes, not necessarily from an abundance of hard cash, nor from

Make Rooms Attractive
with Pictures and Prints with
Moore Push-Pins
Affix them—After Points
Easily inserted with the fingers
and easily removed with a button.
Moore Push-Pins Everywhere
Send for Sample Box Enclosed
Moore Push-Pin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

PARIS PATE (Here is my masterpiece)

ASK for Horlick's
The ORIGINAL
Malted Milk
Safe
Milk
and Diet
For Infants,
Invalids,
The Aged

For Growing
Children

Contains the valuable muscle and bone forming elements found in the grain and whole milk. Raises happy, robust children. Nutritious and easily assimilated. Prepared at home by stirring the powder in hot or cold water. No cooking.

FAMED FOR NEARLY
100 YEARS
**BRAND'S
A-1 SAUCE**
THE ORIGINAL
THICK SAUCE



THE BEAUTIFUL DRIVEWAY AT LARCHMOUNT, THE RESIDENCE OF F. W. WARREN AT DUNDAS, ONT.

CHASE & SANBORN'S
SEAL BRAND
ORANGE PEKOE

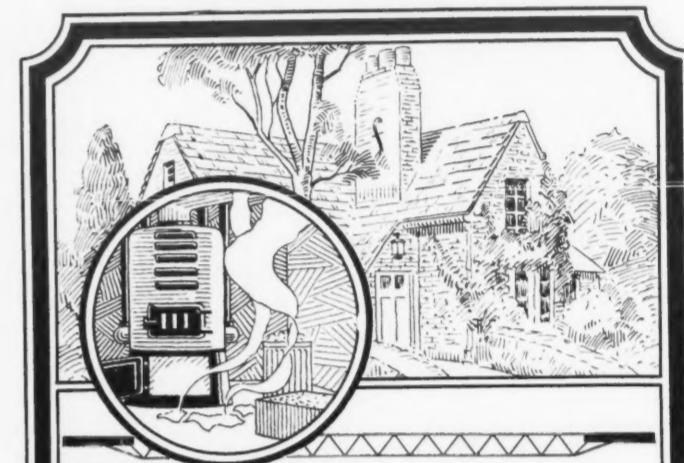
From picturesque gardens to your tea table Seal Brand Tea maintains all its rare fragrance and delicious flavour.

Seal Brand Tea is sold in quarter, half and one-pound air-tight packages, and it comes to you in its original strength and flavour.

"THE TEA OF QUALITY"

A "whole-meal" biscuit endorsed by doctors and dietists.

Weston's DIGESTIVE

**75% of residence fires start in the basement!**

Massillon Bar Joist Floor Construction will keep fire from spreading into your home, endangering the lives of your family and ruining your irreplaceable valuables and furnishings.

The Massillon Bar Joist is a product of modern engineering skill and has been designed to meet the ever growing demand for better homes that will resist the fire evil.

Don't invite fire losses and dangers—before you build ask your architect about the

**MASSILLON
BAR JOISTS**

BRAND MARK REGISTERED

Write for full information to
SARNIA BRIDGE COMPANY, Limited
MAIN OFFICE AND PLANT: SARNIA, ONT.
Branch Offices—Montreal and Toronto.
Agents in all principal cities.

New and Better

THE new inside-frosted Laco Mazda Lamp is better in every respect than any old-style lamp.

The smooth surface is easily cleaned, and does not readily gather dust. The light it gives is as strong as that of the clear-glass lamp—much stronger than that of the old-style outside-frosted—but it is diffused, soft and pleasing.

Its pearl-grey tint makes the lamp itself attractive in any surroundings.

Ask your dealer
to let you see it

LACO MAZDA INSIDE FROSTED LAMPS

September 24, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

33

**RN'S
GE
E**Grand Tea
flavour.
air-tight
flavour.

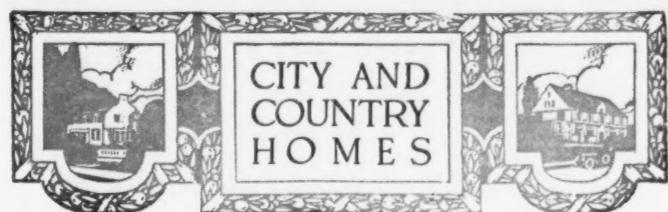
97

**Baby's Skin
need never chafe**

... say doctors... if powder lubricates all rubbing surfaces. Dust on Johnson's Baby and Toilet Powder after Baby's bath and every time you change his diaper. This powder-lubricant forms a veil of creamy softness between skin folds—saves Baby's precious skin from harm.

Use Johnson's Baby Soap for Baby's bath.

Use Johnson's Baby Cream to relieve roughness, rash or any skin disorder.



In the small entrance hall one or two pieces of essential furniture, in oak, sheltered beneath the friendly primrose walls. From the centre of the ceiling hung a bowl of English alabaster whose reddish-brown iron ore veinings seemed to reflect here and there the warm brown shade of the practical hair carpet.

This, a perfectly new home, whose very furniture, on close inspection, boasted no treasured pieces of the past!—and yet its owners had so successfully achieved this effect of abiding maturity.

We reached the small, snug din-

June roses, but not only the light. There on the dressing-table was a powder bowl of the same delicate hue, of alabaster, and on looking towards the bed I found the most charming little pot-pourri jar also of the same pink alabaster.

A delightfully feminine interior this,

where for colouring it would appear that our hostess had entirely succumbed to the sweet winding clinging charms of those flower fairies—sweet peas, Pinks and mauves and peary shades, with here and there an insistent touch of purple or mahogany-red, and always, always a

garden drift along without the care that it should have. The visible incentive being gone, attention also is prone to waver.

Such an attitude is harmful, for garden sanitation is just as important now as at other times of the year. Insect and disease pests are approaching their wintering-over stage, and if their strongholds in withered stem and dying foliage are not destroyed their reappearance next spring will be practically assured. It is such a simple matter to keep the plantings shipshape for a few more weeks that there is no excuse for failing to do so, especially when the penalty for negligence is so severe.

There is just one treatment for garden refuse that is suspected of harboring trouble: burn it thoroughly and at once.

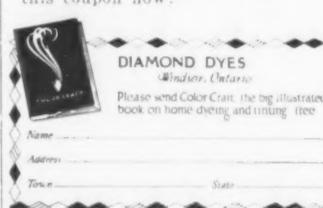
**Why Is An Architect
Advisable?**

Because he not only draws a plan exactly suited to the needs of his client but also obtains estimates, aids in drawing up contracts, and oversees construction, thus protecting the owner against inferior work, overcharge, or fraud, and inspects it before final payment is made to the contractor.

May the wind
Bring you love.
May all the green leaves
Of the laughing silver birches
Bring you joy.
And may the sea
At evening
Bring you peace.

**Dainty Underwear for 15 cents!****Big Dye and Tint Book
FREE!**

A valuable book, "Color Craft", free and postpaid, if you write. Full of pictures and suggestions for dyeing and tinting dozens of things at home. To be sure of a copy clip this coupon now:

**Diamond Dyes
Dip to TINT - Boil to DYE**

The Critical Age

Boys and girls just turning to manhood and womanhood need the vigor and power of resistance which Virol gives. Every ingredient in Virol is essential to growth. Nerves are strengthened, blood is enriched and the young system is built on a strong foundation which will last through life. Get Virol from your druggist, give it to the young members of your family—it is a wonderful food and has the endorsement of medical men the world over.

Forty million prescribed portions of VIROL were given last year in 3000 Hospitals and Infant Clinics.

VIROL

TABLE CANDLABRUM OF CUT GLASS, CIRCA 1780.

ing-room, furnished in rather daintily painted furniture needing a touch of that rainbow tint where yellow merges into pink, and in a bowl of alabaster, specially treated with pigmentary solution, it was produced to a nicely, shedding a soft, intriguing opalescence with none of the glare and glitter of other less attractive lighting mediums.

Also, there, on the neatly proportioned sideboard stood a perfectly entrancing fruit tazza, also of alabaster, which precisely matched the light fitting.

"A flower vase, too?" queried someone.

"No! No! No!" laughed Mrs. X. "That's just exactly where you are wrong! You must never put water into alabaster. You see, it is porous; but you can buy, for the matter of a few shillings, vases which look precisely like real alabaster, but are in fact made of alabaster glass, which is specially designed for harmonising with real alabaster."

To the main bedroom.

Yes! The light-fitting was of alabaster, of the pale pink shade of

delicate suggestion as of the green of tendrils, or leaf surfaces, or flattened stems. A room full of gentle elusive colour charm.

Even to the small pot-pourri jar which was fitted at the top with a small electric lamp; flower petals were placed within, and as they become warm the fragrant redolence escapes. A pretty femininity, don't you think?

And thus did I grow to love alabaster. The more you know it the more conscious do you become of its decorativeness, its refinement. Another thing—it is so essentially reasonable in price. Altogether it is well worth thinking about.

Just one more whisper... What could be more enchanting than the deep blue-ceilinged night nursery with its picturesque friendly night-light, steadily diffusing its rays through the delicate opalescence of saffron-tinted alabaster?

Garden Sanitation

IT IS often a complaint, at this time of year when many of the flowers have lost their good looks, to let the

**Have YOU a "Lunch Counter" Husband?**

MOST lunch-counter husbands are men who hate to upset home routine by being late for dinner. So when they're delayed at the office or stay overtime at the golf club they eat downtown.

But today such consideration is unnecessary. The up-to-date housewife serves her family meals at the regular time, while the latecomer's meal is kept piping-hot in McClary's

HERMETITE

No danger of over-cooking. No scorching. He sits down to a real, home-cooked meal in the pleasant surroundings of his own family. The "stored heat" principle of McClary's Hermetite enables you to keep his dinner temptingly hot without using any more current. The door closes so tight that it makes the oven almost hermetically sealed—only a minimum of heat can escape.

Decide NOW to save the money he spends at lunch counters—to enjoy more leisure—to eliminate drudgery. McClary's all-white, porcelain-enamelled electric range will bring to your kitchen economy, beauty, utility and sanitation such as you have never before experienced.

In the very style and size you require, at a price you can afford.

**McCrary's
Electric Range****SPEEDIRON**

McClary's Speediron Element is the greatest electric range improvement of modern times. Unlike old-fashioned elements, the coils of the Speediron are protected. "Boiling over" pots, leaks and drips cannot injure them. They are safe because they are protected by a removable, cast iron cooking surface. If coils burn out after long service, you simply lift the element out and have coils replaced easily and quickly—at the cost of a few cents.

Ask your McClary's dealer to demonstrate this renewable, repairable element.



WALNUT ARMCHAIR, CIRCA 1720.

**Flavour!
Fragrance!
Everything
right—they're
just perfect**

**Cerise
No. 2**

French-scented
through RUSSIAN FLAVOUR
now be a man IMPORTED
from London
Some Protests
Boguslavsky Ltd., London, W.

IPS

Your Mid-day Lunch

will taste better if it has been prepared in the spotless "Diana" kitchens. The healthful, wholesome food, served at our mid-day luncheons, is cooked and served in an appetizing way. A "Diana" lunch always satisfies that mid-day hunger, and they are reasonable in price too. Treat your family to a box of Temptation Chocolates. They'll be sure to like them.

Diana Sweets
LIMITED
"The Stores of Quality"



A Smart Street Shoe

The Colonial style shown this week looks very smart on the foot and the Cuban heel makes it very comfortable for walking or shopping.

Hosiery

All the new shades, specializing in those which should be worn with exclusive foot-wear.

H. & C. BLACHFORD

LIMITED 286 Yonge St. - - - South of Dundas St.

Children & their Clothes



DAINTY enough to please anybody, and durable enough to stand real hard wear and tear that children give their clothes "LUVICCA" is a charming material for the little Folk's Garments.

If any difficulty in obtaining, write MR. F. B. FOSTER, Room 309, 275 Craig Street West, Montreal.

ALL LEADING DRAPERS SELL "LUVICCA" (37-38 ins. wide) in white, shaded and red, striped, check, plain shades and self-coloured check effects. Also "LUVICCA" garments, ready-to-wear, in newest styles and designs.

Ontario Jockey Club

WOODBINE PARK
TORONTO

AUTUMN MEETING
September 28th to October 5th

A Week of
Long Distance Racing
and
Steeplechasing

First Race Each Day at 2.00 p.m.
General Admission: \$1.75 and Government Tax.

A. E. DYMENT,
President

W. P. FRASER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

SOCIETY

At St. Paul's Anglican Church, Dunnville, Ontario, at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, September 3rd, the marriage took place of Adrienne Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander Fry, to Mr. Howard Belton Wheaton, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Williams Wheaton, Toronto. The church was beautifully decorated with ferns, pink and white asters, and gladioli. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Gordon Hern, B.A., rector of St. Paul's. To the strains of Lohengrin's Wedding March, played by Mr. E. Cohn, of Port Hope, the bride, who was given away by her father, entered the church, attractively gowned in a

Mr. Robert Beck, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, was groomsman, and the ushers were Mr. Edgar N. Rhodes, Jr., of Halifax, Mr. Jack Holly, Mr. Hugh Turnbull and Mr. Maurice Blanchet. Mrs. Blanchet, mother of the bride, wore a handsome costume of black lace over pink flat crêpe made in bolero style, with circular skirt and ornamented with a rhinestone ornament at left side. She wore a black velvet hat and black satin shoes and black stockings and corsage bouquet of Ophelia roses. Mrs. R. McG. Fraser, of Halifax, the bridegroom's mother, was in black georgette and lace, with smart black hat, and wore pink roses on the shoulder. Following the marriage ceremony at the church, a wedding reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents in Rothsay. About one hundred and fifty guests were present, and an orchestra played during the afternoon. The floral decorations were exceedingly beautiful throughout the house. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser left about five o'clock by motor for a honeymoon trip to Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa, after which they will reside in Halifax. The bride's going-away costume was of blue charmeen with small French blue felt hat, champagne colored stockings and patent leather shoes and platinum fox fur. The out-of-town guests at the wedding were Mrs. R. McG. Fraser, of Halifax, Miss Jessie Gladwin, of Bermuda; Mr. Edgar N. Rhodes, of Halifax; Miss Margaret Smith, of Moncton, N.B.; and Miss Helen Wickmire, of Kentville, Nova Scotia.

* * *
Lt.-Colonel Hamilton Gault, M.P., founder and Commanding Officer of the famous "Princess Pats" Regiment, arrived with Mrs. Gault in Jasper recently to make a big game hunting trip back into the mountains. The trip, which will occupy a full month, will be made on horseback in the Smoky River country, in the heart of the Canadian Rockies. Colonel Gault, who was formerly a resident of Montreal, but who has lived in England since the war and represents Taunton in the British House of Commons, has not been in Western Canada for more than seven years.



MISS ELAINE CASGRAIN
Daughter of Senator and Mrs. Casgrain, of Montreal, who was a guest at Government House, Victoria, on the occasion of the Ball given in honor of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George.

The Hon. Vincent Massey was in Ottawa recently from Washington, D.C., and was the guest of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon on Wednesday of last week.

* * *
Hon. P. J. Paradis and Mrs. Paradis, again in Toronto from de Grassi Point, on the St. Lawrence.

* * *
Lady Muriel Gore-Browne was the guest of Mrs. Henry Joseph in Montreal last week before sailing in the S.S. Ascalon for England.

* * *
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Jamieson, Miss Barbara Jamieson and Master Jimmy Cowans, of Montreal, were recently at Ste. Agathe, guests of Mrs. Henry Joseph.

Mrs. Henri Panet, of Ottawa, entertained at luncheon last week in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edouard Panet, of Montreal.

* * *
Hon. P. J. Paradis and Mrs. Paradis, with their daughter, Miss Marcelle Paradis, are again in Quebec from New York.

* * *
Mrs. William Hendrie, of Hamilton, was recently the guest at luncheon of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon at Government House, Ottawa.

* * *
Mrs. W. J. Carrigue, Miss Barbara Carrigue, and Jeffrey and John are again in Montreal from Kennebunk Beach, where they spent the summer.

Healthful Cleanliness Old Dutch

THE daily use of Old Dutch ensures a healthful Home. It is a natural detergent, the safe cleanser for cooking utensils, glassware, enamelled surfaces and a hundred other uses. It contains no lye, acids or hard grit to injure the finest surfaces or affect the hands. For economy, comfort and safety there is nothing else like Old Dutch Cleanser.

MADE IN CANADA



THE MYSTERY OF PARIS

By Lucile LaMarré

Paris and Fashion are synonymous. The answer to every question of where does a Fashion originate is "Paris,"—in the same breath with the names of Patou, Poiret, Vionnet, Chanel, Reboux, etc. That's supposed to satisfy all curiosity on the subject—but it never does—at least, not with me. One always visualizes these Kings and Queens of Fashion enthroned in their establishments and creating out of thin air the fashions that are to revolutionize the mode with each successive season.

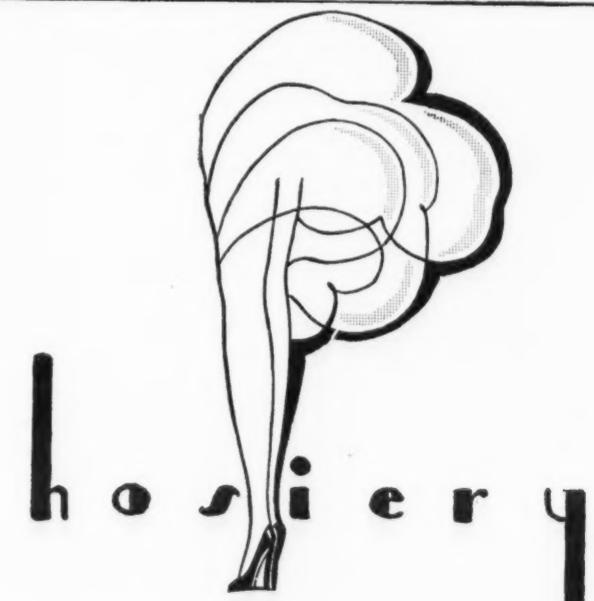
The little scene is almost true but not quite. The Queens do not stay at their courts but they and their envoys roam the world—for ideas. Paris is not the source of Fashion; rather it is the world we live in.

While in Africa, Reboux saw a comely African belle in her dress headgear, and with her infinite imagination saw an adaptation of this outlandish affair for the modern smart woman. Poiret in Russia was beguiled by a group of peasants working

in the field. Their rakish blouses fascinated him,—and so we have the present smart costume blouse because of his powers of visualization.

All these inimitable artists travel constantly—and, from the lowest object to the most exalted, they get their inspiration. From the Arabian desert at sunset came the colors that have been so much in vogue in hosiery for these seasons past. From the court costume of a lovely Spanish queen came the stichery of the new cuffed gloves. And, yes, from the dancing girls on our own stage came the first brief underthings. On, and on and on, ad infinitum.

The making of a fashion is an absorbing task—but it takes its creators far afield into strange lands among strange people—oftentimes into the hazy past just for that elusive will-o'-the-wisp—an idea. It may interest you to know that Kayser was first with the new desert shades in HOSIERY—with the new GLOVE stichery—and, the first brief styles in UNDERWEAR.



STYLE No. 101X will

Wear and Wear and Wear

It is a known fact that Kayser full fashioned hosiery gives surprising wear.

Our Style No. 101X—clear in texture, silk to the hem, in a heavier weight and with the Square Heel—is now being shown in authentic Paris shades individual with Kayser.

Kayser

Full Fashioned Silk Hosiery

MADE IN CANADA

AT ALL LEADING STORES
GLOVES
UNDERWEAR

HOSIERY PS

September 24, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

35

awa, enter-
in honor
s. EdouardMrs. Paradis,
Marcelle
from Newf Hamilton,
luncheon of
Lady Willi-
ottawa, Ottawa.iss Barbara
John are
Kennebunk
e summer.

WOMAN with her surprising fund of accomplishments is ever attempting something new, and today we have the first Canadian woman studying the carillon, as Miss Marjorie Price has become the pupil of Mr. Percival Price, the carillonneur of Ottawa; an only sister following in her brother's footsteps, and opening up a new field for the musical women of to-day.

Tourists passing the Parliament Buildings and roaming about Parliament Hill hear tinkling sounds as of bells lightly touched. They listen,

Foot work in the simple pieces is



MISS MARJORIE PRICE

wondering. It is Miss Price they hear practising upon the clavier set up in a room of the Parliament Buildings. This practice board is not connected with the bells, but gives a similar effect and is the instrument upon which she learns technique. She explains that it must be toned down or the staff of the government fee, for she can now be heard all over Parliament Hill practising, and discord can be quite as trying upon the carillon as upon the piano or organ.

Dressed in gymnasium clothes (a relic of school days but shortly left behind) Miss Price takes her place on a long, highly-polished bench. Her clothes must be practical, but she is shut away in a sound-proof room while playing, and is not seen by the audience she entertains.

And indeed she has little time to spend upon appearances. The hand may blister and the nose may shine, but she cannot stop to attend to them. The little fingers may develop enlarged knuckles; still she must not mind.

Before starting in to play she puts on a pair of gloves (very old and threadbare, it is true, with the fingers poking through the top as though to laugh at the sides of the hands which receive the pressure). One finger she binds with adhesive tape to cover a blister already grown. Sometimes the thumb and first finger play two notes for a chord, but the runs and general playing are done by the sides of the closed hands, each hand playing the alternate note.

She takes her music—music especially arranged for his pupils by Mr. Price with the score of the composition from beginning to end set before the player, for the carillonneur has no time for turning pages. With all prepared she makes her start. Her pieces are simple but very tuneful, and the melodies, though elementary, are pleasing to the ear. Perhaps Mr. Price realizes that she can be heard from afar, and thoughtfully attempts to soothe her listeners in this way.

The clavier contains a manual and pedals, and each note is played upon a lever protruding outwards. The notes on the lower level correspond to the white keys of the piano; above, to the black keys. But they are placed two inches apart, making the range of the clavier much wider than the manual of an organ. But there is only one manual, and there are no stops which is a decided advantage, and one of the few things that simplifies the playing of the carillon.

As a preliminary, Miss Price took one year of intensive training in by the theory. She has also studied through confidants of music with her French-speaking, and has done much musical now be a miss if Mr. Price were not a some Protestant journeyperson it would be suitable music, and

Edith Sitwell on Faces

"Oh, give me new faces, new faces, new faces. I've seen those around me a fortnight and more. Some people grow weary of things and of places, But persons to me are a much greater bore."

I care not for features, I'm sure to discover Some exquisite trait in the first that you send. My fondness falls off when the novelty's over;

I want a new face for an intimate friend."

THIS was written by Thomas Haynes Bayley bout 1830. But now, faces are unfashionable: for the last three years they have not been worn, writes Edith Sitwell in the London "Daily Mail".

Indeed, in the West End, it is hardly possible to discover one. People have become standardized—they have taken to being original in crowds, like flocks of sheep among which it is impossible to discern the individuals.

Yet, in the past, we might discover from the face or the demeanor of an individual which district of London produced her. The women of

the Kensington district, for instance, had fury faces and sympathetic smiles. The women of Bloomsbury—not all, but some—were seaweed and in love with Love. The women of Bayswater—not all, since I live there—were of the Conquering Race, with noses and sables.

Now all that has been changed. These women emulate the women of Mayfair, in their complete absence of face. Yet this absence is often changed to another absence by "Beauty" specialists. "To change the Nose," an advertisement informed me, "will render any lady a more Influential member of Society."

For three hours a day she practices, scorning to rest her calloused hands. Let the fingers poking through the old worn gloves laugh at the hands, but the tender skin will harden. Meanwhile they must suffer, for the levers demand a heavy pressure and wrists must be strong.

Foot work in the simple pieces is

visitations. Almost any piano music can be used, but it must be especially arranged. Miss Price is continuing her study of theory and composition, doing the specific work given to all carillon students.

The trouble with faces in the days when they were fashionable was this:

they were too often worn like something left showing by mistake. This destroyed their chic.

Faces have always been popular with poets and painters; and, as these curious creatures are now fashionable as dinner-table decorations, we must not dismiss either them or our faces too lightly. When Marlowe wrote: "Is this the face that launched a thousand ships?"—he meant "Is this the face" and not "Is this the kneecap"!

Why should we insist on showing our kneecaps, which are usually very bunched affairs, or else spectral and reminiscent of the grave, yet mask our faces with anonymity—those faces which should be the mirrors of heaven and of the intelligence?

Soon, not only shall we be unable to recognize anybody else, but we shall be unable to recognize ourselves. I shall think I am you; you will think that you are me. We shall have the same fashionable absence of face, the same meaningless, insincere, tinkling little voice, the same clothes, the same phrases. And all this will be done in the name of originality.

Be sure of your aim in life before moving into a glass house.

the Kensington district, for instance, had fury faces and sympathetic smiles. The women of Bloomsbury—not all, but some—were seaweed and in love with Love. The women of Bayswater—not all, since I live there—were of the Conquering Race, with noses and sables.

Now all that has been changed. These women emulate the women of Mayfair, in their complete absence of face. Yet this absence is often changed to another absence by "Beauty" specialists. "To change the Nose," an advertisement informed me, "will render any lady a more Influential member of Society."

For three hours a day she practices, scorning to rest her calloused hands. Let the fingers poking through the old worn gloves laugh at the hands, but the tender skin will harden. Meanwhile they must suffer, for the levers demand a heavy pressure and wrists must be strong.

Foot work in the simple pieces is

visitations. Almost any piano music can be used, but it must be especially arranged. Miss Price is continuing her study of theory and composition, doing the specific work given to all carillon students.

The trouble with faces in the days when they were fashionable was this:

they were too often worn like something left showing by mistake. This destroyed their chic.

Faces have always been popular with poets and painters; and, as these curious creatures are now fashionable as dinner-table decorations, we must not dismiss either them or our faces too lightly. When Marlowe wrote: "Is this the face that launched a thousand ships?"—he meant "Is this the face" and not "Is this the kneecap"!

Why should we insist on showing our kneecaps, which are usually very bunched affairs, or else spectral and reminiscent of the grave, yet mask our faces with anonymity—those faces which should be the mirrors of heaven and of the intelligence?

Soon, not only shall we be unable to recognize anybody else, but we shall be unable to recognize ourselves. I shall think I am you; you will think that you are me. We shall have the same fashionable absence of face, the same meaningless, insincere, tinkling little voice, the same clothes, the same phrases. And all this will be done in the name of originality.

Be sure of your aim in life before moving into a glass house.

Food.. the pleasure of our palates Food.. the trouble-maker for our teeth and gums!



Wherever we go, wherever we dine, our food is soft, creamy, tempting—robbing our gums and teeth of the stimulation they need so much.

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

—made by the makers of Sal Hepatica



MADE IN CANADA

STENHOUSE, LTD.
375 St. Francis Xavier St.
Montreal, Que.
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE, without charge or obligation.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
Prov. _____



The Hall Rug Speaks Up!



"... it's getting near the time now when I'll be yanked off the floor, pounded, and beaten, and swept to get some of the dirt out of me. I don't like it, and it isn't good for me. But then, my owners don't use an Electric Vacuum Cleaner. If they did, I'd be clean all the time—I'd never need beating. It's a terrible life . . . "

\$5.00 down sends a guaranteed Electric Vacuum Cleaner to your home. Telephone Main 8021.
Free demonstration gladly given before purchasing, if desired.

TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM

TOTAL ASSETS—including H.E.P.C.
Assets allocated to the System ... \$77,677,395.81
RESERVES—including Equity in
H.E.P.C. Assets ... \$14,961,308.21

Owed by the City of Toronto and operated by the Toronto Electric Commissioners

P. W. ELLIS, Chairman. GEORGE WRIGHT. THOMAS FOSTER, Mayor.

E. M. ASHWORTH, General Manager.

Buy Goods Made in Canada—Give More People Work—Bring Better Times

310

For Connoisseurs and Others

It takes a lifetime to make a connoisseur. And while all connoisseurs will agree that it is a lifetime well spent, there are nevertheless those among us who prefer an existence less contemplative.

You do not need to be a connoisseur to shop at Ryrie-Birks. For everything in the Ryrie-Birks store passed the test of connoisseurship before ever it was submitted in windows and cases, to the inspection of the public.

To shop at Ryrie-Birks, you need only a just appreciation of fine merchandise, scrupulous values and that indescribable quality of sophistication, gaiety and charm which the name of Ryrie-Birks implies.

Ryrie-Birks
LIMITED
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
YONGE AND TEMPERANCE TORONTO

Increase your energy and vitality by drinking BOVRIL
"The goodness of prime beef"

88

LAZENBY'S 'CHEF' SAUCE
A Rich Creamy Sauce for All Cold Meat and Fish Dishes

"CHEF" SAUCE adds new flavour and piquancy to cold plates or salads. Skilful blending of rare fruits and spices, careful maturing, the experience of 150 years in fine sauce-making, have combined to make "Chef" Sauce a favourite the world over.

Ask your Grocer for "Chef"

Elizabeth Lazenby & Son, Ltd.
London, England and Toronto

Our Chef at your Service!

SOCIETY

The Chief Justice of England and Lady Hewart with the Hon. Katharine Hewart spent a few days in Quebec before sailing on Wednesday in the *S.S. Empress of Scotland* for England. Lord Hewart was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Bar at the Chateau Frontenac on Tuesday of last week.

* * *

On Wednesday of last week the Prime Minister of Quebec, Hon. Alexandre Taschereau, entertained at a luncheon in honor of the Lord Chief Justice of England, and on the same day Madame Taschereau entertained at a luncheon at the Golf Club, Quebec, for Lady Hewart and the Hon. Katharine Hewart.

* * *

The members of the Vice-Regal Staff at Government House, Ottawa, entertained at a dinner on the night of September 12 in honor of the sixty-first birthday of the Governor-General of Canada. This interesting and delightful event took place at the Country Club, Ottawa.

* * *

Miss Louise de Lotbiniere Harwood, of Montreal, sailed for England by the *S.S. Alania*, on Friday of this week, September 23, to spend some time with her sister, Mrs. Brewse Monier-Williams, in Reigate, Surrey. Later on Miss Harwood will go to France.

* * *

Lady Garneau, of Quebec, has been visiting in Montreal, guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Garneau.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth F. Gilmour, Argyle Ave., Montreal, have announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Hilda Elaine, to Sub-Lieutenant F. P. Litchfield-Speer, Royal Navy, son of the late Rear Admiral F. S. Litchfield-Speer, R.N., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. Litchfield-Speer, of Totihl, Christ Church, England. The marriage will take place in November.

* * *

Lady Pope is again in Ottawa after the summer spent at Murray Bay.

* * *

Sir Lomer and Lady Gouin returned to Montreal recently from Murray Bay, where they spent the summer. On Saturday afternoon Lady Gouin was hostess at a tea in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Turgeon and Mrs. L. A. Taschereau, of Quebec.

* * *

Mrs. Douglas Cowans and her family are again in Montreal from St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea.

* * *

Miss Juliette Taschereau, of Quebec, has been in Montreal to attend the marriage of her cousin, Miss Beatrice Taschereau, to Mr. Ralph Holley Keefer.

* * *

Miss Kathleen Snowden recently returned to Ottawa from Barbados, where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Graves.

* * *

The marriage of Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taschereau, to Mr. Ralph Holley Keefer, son of Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. J. K. Keefer, took place quietly on Wednesday of last week, at noon, at the Archbishop's Palace, the Rev. L. M. Derome officiating. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a Lanvin model of nymph georgette with a hat to match with grosgrain ribbon trimming, and carried a bouquet of tea roses. Her sister, Mrs. L. G. Cox, who was her only attendant, was gowned in Chartreuse green georgette with touches of cocoa brown, wearing a ribbon hat of the latter shade, and carrying a bouquet of yellow d'Epernay roses. Mr. Keith Carruthers was best man. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Keefer left by motor for the White Mountains, where their honeymoon will be spent, the bride travelling in a Patou model coat of peach bloom kashmir cloth trimmed with beige astrakhan fur, worn over a beige gown with a close-fitting beige felt hat. On their return they will reside at the Mountain Court Apartments, Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal.

* * *

Mrs. A. C. Bedford-Jones and Miss Bedford-Jones are again in Montreal from Brockville.

* * *

Lady Bertram is again in Montreal from Kingston, where she was a visitor for a few weeks.

* * *

Lady Price is returning to Quebec this week from Tadousac.



A Week of Displays in the House Furnishings Building

THE modernistic trend . . . the vogue of the antique . . . the expression of individual taste—every fashionable phase of interior decoration is presented in this vast assemblage of wall coverings, rugs, fabrics, furniture and accessories. Imports from England, France, Italy and the Orient. The clever developments of Canadian weavers and cabinet-makers. Rooms furnished charmingly. We invite you to our great Autumn exhibit of fashions in furnishings: you'll find it entertaining and profitable.

—House Furnishings Building,

—James and Albert Streets.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Main Entrance Canadian Bank Note Co., Limited



Preparing Monetary Documents for the Business World —

FOR over 60 years this company and its immediate predecessors have engraved and printed monetary documents for Governments, Financial and Business Organizations throughout Canada. This experience covers all classes of intricate engraving and printing from postage stamps to bank notes—and has resulted in an organization, capable and fully competent to prepare monetary documents in keeping with the standard of your business.

Write for Information. All Letters in Confidence.

Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited
224 Wellington Street
Ottawa

Toronto Royal Bank Bldg. Branch Offices
Montreal 189 St. James St.



MRS. CUTHBERT LANG HUGGINS
Bride of Captain Cuthbert Lang Huggins, M.C., of the King's Own Hussars, Cairo, Egypt, and her bridal attendants at her wedding in Chalmers' United Church, Ottawa, on September 17. Mrs. Huggins was formerly Eleanor Isabel Plaunt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Plaunt. The bridal attendants were Miss Norah Hope, bridesmaid, and Miss Marlon Plaunt, also bridesmaid.

—Photo by John Powis.

You'll always find it the same!

FEARMAN'S
Star Brand
BACON

always has the same delicious flavour that first delighted you. Next time you order bacon, get "Star" BACON. Famous since 1854.

PS